LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7. LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY EVENING OCTOBER 24, 1857. NUMBER 22.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journa $10; Country Daily $6; Tri-Weekly $6; Weekly $3; Evening Bulletin $6 a year or 12½ cents a week, if mailed $5.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri Weeklies for $25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years $5; 2 copies 1 yea $5; 6 copies $12; 15 copies or more $1 50 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines agate	$1 00	One square, 10 lines agate, one month	$6 00
Do, each additional insertion	25	Do, two months	10 00
Do, one week	2 25	Do, three months	12 00
Do, two weeks	3 50	Do, four months	15 00
Do, three weeks	5 00	Do, six months	20 00
		Do, twelve months	25 00

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum $15 00

One square, changeable weekly, per annum 40 00

Do do two times per week per annum 60 00

Do do three times do do 100 00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, $12 for one boat, and $6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion $1 00

[Ea]ch continuance 75

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, [oth]erwise we shall charge till done.

[N]o contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued [wit]hout previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made [for] less than one year at the yearly rates.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1857.

[B]ULWER AND DISRAELI AMONG THE PEOPLE.—[On] the last day of last month Bulwer and Disraeli [add]ressed their respective constituencies in an off-[hand] way at agricultural banquets—the former at [St. A]lbans, and the latter at Newport Pagnell. We [find f]ull reports of both speeches in the Times of the [follow]ing morning. All things considered, they are [capital] speeches, filled with ideas, modest, forcible, [perti]nent, happy, graceful, and eloquent — ripe [speech]es—just such speeches, in short, as educated [men all] the world everywhere ought to make, but un-[happil]y such as very few in this country have the [faintes]t conception of. By the way, when will the [sha]dowing wing of the "spread-eagle" get out [of the s]unlight of American eloquence and let it [in?] Of course, on occasions like those at St. Al[bans an]d Pagnell, the Indian crisis could not be de-[cently] passed over, and so it was handsomely [treated] by each of the distinguished speakers. [Bulwer] on this subject spoke chiefly to the point of [govern]ment, while Disraeli, amongst other things, [admini]stered a noble rebuke to that atrocious spirit [of ven]geance which Tupper has so vainly and mis-[takenly] essayed to dignify in song. And, though fa-[mousl]y, most strongly and charmingly did Bulwer [speak,] as our readers shall judge for themselves:

[...], my Lord, out of the surplus of our rural popula-[tion] Heaven grant we may have men to spare for the pre-[serva]tion of that mighty empire in which, while I speak, [unde]r burning suns, against infuriated numbers, and before [walls] which are reeking with the blood of violated women [and] murdered children, English valor and endurance are [hol]ding to Europe a sublime spectacle of more than Spar-[tan] fortitude and Roman discipline. (Cheers.) That, my [Lor]d, is a thought which naturally suggests itself in your [pr]esence, for we have drunk your health this evening, not [so] much as a private individual who has consented to adorn [ou]r anniversary meeting, but as the lord-lieutenant of the [c]ounty and the head of that force which Hertfordshire contributes to the wellspring which supplies our armies. [T]he militia is the main source of our strength and inde-[p]endence, for it enables us, being safe at home, to send our [ar]mies wherever our honor needs a champion, our empire [a] defender. Small as this country is in the map of the [ki]ngdom, it was second to none in the readiness and zeal [w]ith which its militia, admirably officered and drilled, re-[s]ponded to the appeal of your Lordship during the Russian [w]ar. But the war that has now broken out is not, like the Russian war, for the assertion of an abstract principle of justice, for the defence of a foreign throne, or for protection against a danger that did not threaten ourselves more than the rest of Europe—it is for the maintenance of the British empire. It is a struggle of life and death for our rank among the rulers of the earth. It is not a war in which we combat by the side of brave and gallant allies, but one in which we fight single-handed against fearful odds, and in which we must neither expect nor desire foreign aid. (Hear, hear.) I do not know whether I ought to apologise that a topic, which I think must be uppermost in all our minds, has thus forced itself to my lips; yet it seems to me that, if so, the blame must be shared by the gentlemen whom I see around me, for, whenever I see an audience composed chiefly of farmers and yeomen, I am apt to consider that I behold an assembly so emphatically English that nothing which vitally affects English interests, English honor, English empire can be foreign to the object of such a meeting. (Cheers.)

If you respond to that sentiment—if you think that I am not introducing anything which is foreign to what is uppermost in your minds—I hope I may venture to request your permission to say a few words more. [Hear, hear.] My Lord, I think it is no wonder that the heart of England is up—that the slow progress of recruiting for the regular army, and even the constitutional resource of the militia, should not satisfy the ardor of an aroused people. It is no wonder that our journals should teem with offers of volunteers, and from a class that has never before furnished us with private soldiers. I am told that it is difficult for the War-office to avail itself of these offers. Difficult! why, of course it is. There is nothing worth having that is not difficult. My life, and I suppose the life of every man among you who has worked with hand or head, has been one long contest with difficulties, and none of us would be the men we now are, if we had tamely allowed difficulties to conquer us. [Cheers.] Therefore I say it will not be to the credit of the Government or the War-office if they cannot devise some practical means by which to discipline and organize so much ardor. I should be sorry if we lost the occasion to show to Europe how England, when necessary, can start at once into a military nation without the tyranny of conscriptions, and without the ruinous extravagance of large standing armies. [Cheers.] The blood of many a stout English yeoman must run cold in his veins when he read of the atrocious massacres of Delhi and Cawnpore, and he must have panted to show, as his forefathers did before, there is no metal for a sword like the ploughshare. Of volunteers in such a cause there can be no lack. If I were but ten years younger I would remember that I am the son of a soldier, and would be a volunteer myself [cheers]; and even now, if I thought it possible that the young, the robust, and the adventurous needed an example from those whose years, habits, and station might be supposed to incline them to refuse, I declare I should be among you to canvass, not for votes, but for men, and I should myself lead them against the enemies of our race. [Cheers.]

But if volunteers are to be of use, they must have good sense as well as will. They must submit to the discipline and organization of soldiers; and, although I think it is but a reasonable demand that when they are collected from the same neighborhood they should be formed into the same corps, because they would then encourage each other, yet they must be aware that it would be wrong to ask for privileges which are incompatible with the present constitution of the British army, and which, if granted, might create discontent and jealousy among the veterans of the professional service. Nor must we forget that, invaluable as the aid of volunteers would be upon special occasions and for limited periods to that arm—the cavalry—which our militia does not supply, yet for the regular reinforcement of that army which for a long time India must require, we ought to look alone to the constitutional resources of the militia. (Hear, hear.) The whole question of India must shortly command our most thoughtful consideration. We are not now getting up discussions between town and country. One object is uppermost in the minds of all—the preservation of our empire. (Hear, hear.) The present is not the time, nor is this the place, to criticise the policy which has produced the revolt in India. I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that revolutions or revolts are never sudden. Those which appear to us to have been so had always given long previous, though it might be neglected, warnings. Revolts and revolutions are like the springing of mines. The ground must be hollowed, the barrels filled, the train laid, and the match fired before we can be startled by the explosion; and therefore the man who tells us that a revolt which must have taken months, if not years, to organize, no prudence could have foreseen, or no energy could have prevented, simply asks us to believe that policy is an accident and government a farce.

Who does not admire the sterling sense, the energy and grace, and, above all, the glorious pluck revealed in this passage? It is Bulwer all over, and through and through. It is the whole man in epitome. We have often had occasion to notice with admiration the progressive development of Bulwer's mind from the poisonous and feverish sentimentalities of his earlier novels to the broad and golden wisdom of his later productions. And here within the compass of this single unstudied yet admirable passage are displayed the sole elements of that notable effect—the capability of conceiving a high ideal, and the unconquerable will to achieve it, in spite of all obstacles. No man ever won distinction more legitimately than Bulwer. He has literally *worked* for it. The vulgar admirers of spontaneous greatness will find no warrant for their nonsense in the character and career of Bulwer. Not a particle. He has attained fame not by any mountebank display of fancy, or intellectual ground and lofty tumbling, which sometimes depends on the absence of self-respect rather than the presence of anything that should inspire the respect of others, but by steady, persisting, enlightened work. Bulwer is a brilliant worker. He is, if not the best, at least the most striking illustration we know of Dewey's fine saying that genius is but the faculty of labor. For this we honor and admire him, and for this, in these days of shallow prating about the license of genius, when educated men and women are expected to gape in wonder and be lost in ecstasy at the extravagances of disordered vanity or the gilded crudities of self-inflated ignorance, and when some of them actually do what is expected of them, for this, amidst such mortifying degeneracy of the public taste, we hold him up to the honor and admiration of all. Let his substantial splendor rebuke the grotesque tinsel which in our land so often charms on the platform, and usurps even the philosopher's chair and the lecturer's dais. Let his chaste, sustained, and vigorous eloquence shame the Icarian flights of the "American eagle."

The speech of Disraeli, as a whole, is inferior to Bulwer's, as Disraeli himself falls below the splendid force and variety of his friend. The following extract, however, is equally just and felicitous:

There is but one more point connected with this unhappy subject on which I will venture to touch. When an opportunity is offered to us, and when at the end of the year that great advance into the country takes place which we anticipate, I have no doubt, and I expect, that all that retribution—if we may use the expression—which the solemn necessity of the case requires will be exacted. (Hear.) But I may be permitted to add that I trust nothing more will be exacted than the necessity of the case requires. The horrors of war need no stimulant. The horrors of a war carried on as the war in India is at present especially need no stimulant. I am persuaded that our soldiers and our sailors will exact a retribution which it may, perhaps, be too terrible to pause upon. But I do without the slightest hesitation declare my humble disapprobation at persons of high authority announcing that upon the standard of England "vengeance," and not "justice," should be inscribed. (Hear.) At this moment I see by the newspapers that her Majesty has issued a proclamation for a day of solemn fast and humiliation, when she, inviting her people to join her, will humble herself before the Almighty, acknowledge her sins and those of her people, and express her belief that in the existence of those sins some cause of these terrible calamities may be found. Now how inconsistent it is for us as a great and good people to obey commands so earnesty communicated to us by our sovereign, to talk of fasts and humiliations, and at the same time announce that in the conduct of our foes we are to find the model of our own behavior. I for one protest against taking Nena Sahib as a model for the conduct of the British soldier. I protest against meeting atrocities by atrocities. (Hear, hear.) I have heard things said and seen things written of late which would make me almost suppose that the religious opinions of the people of England had undergone some sudden change, and that, instead of bowing before the name of Jesus, we were preparing to revive the worship of Moloch. (Hear, hear.) I cannot believe that it is our duty to indulge in such a spirit. I think that what has happened in India is a great providential lesson, by which we may profit; and if we meet it like brave and inquiring men we may assert our dominion and establish for the future in India a government which may prove at once lasting and honorable to this country. (Hear, hear.) I hope that the clergy of our church, on the occasion that is impending, will seize the opportunity afforded them, while they support the spirit of the people by the consciousness of the Divine assistance, to impress at the same time on the national mind that this is a Christian country, and that the character of a Christian warrior is not only to be brave but to be charitable.

We hope that this lofty rebuke will strike where it is aimed, and be felt as keenly as it deserves to be. We have already noted a marked change for the better, with respect to this savage thirst for vengeance, in the tone of the London press, and such timely reproof from the leaders of public sentiment must, if generally administered, promote a speedy restoration of its wonted equanimity and healthfulness. We, however, have not cited the passages in hand especially on account of their bearing upon the Indian crisis, for that bearing is not particularly important, but rather as fair specimens of the manner in which English members of Parliament touch upon national affairs in their casual and familiar addresses to the people, and for the purpose of calling attention to the contrast, in point of temper, solidity, propriety, pith, and real grace, between this manner and that prevalent style in our own country popularly known as the *high-falutin*. The moral of this contrast is so obvious that it needs no word of ours to point it.

HIGH PRICES OF MARKETING.—We alluded yesterday to the exorbitant prices which our citizens are obliged to pay for the common necessaries of life in our public markets. We specified no particular articles, but merely mentioned that the general rate of provisions was unusually and unreasonably high. The cost of beef is particularly unreasonable, as we can demonstrate very easily, even to the satisfaction of the butchers themselves. A few figures will place the case in its proper light: A bullock weighing 1,000 pounds beef gross at $3 per cwt. amounts to $30. This will yield 550 pounds net beef, which, at 8 cents per pound, amounts to $44. The further items are 75 pounds green hide, at 4 cents, equal to $3, and 75 pounds rough tallow, at 4 cents, is $3. This leaves a net profit on every 1,000 pounds of gross beef of $20, which is more than 66 per cent. Charity and humanity demand in these trying times that prices should come down. Our citizens should see that the butchers relax in their exorbitant charges Food must be made purchasable at living prices, and although it will deteriorate in some measure the profits, justice demands a reduction.

STEALING.—Yesterday officer Ray arrested Ann Neelan, an Irish domestic, for stealing three silk dresses from Mrs. J. N. Breeden, in whose employ she had been. The articles were found in the possession of the accused, she having stowed them away very skilfully under her skirts.

HON. THOS. F. MARSHALL.—This gentleman delivers another of his "Discourses on the Philosophy of History" at the Masonic Hall to-night. The progress, or, more correctly, the gyration of the series thus far invites and will probably repay a word of comment.

There are those among us, and they are not the least penetrating or judicious either, who, when it was known that Mr. Marshall contemplated the delivery of a course of lectures on so formidable a subject as the Philosophy of History, predicted that, whatever might be the strength and brilliancy of his native powers, or the possible extent and variety of his acquirements in the current walks of knowledge, the attempt would prove a woful failure. They said, these doubters, that Mr. Marshall was unquestionably a gifted man, a true child of genius, an orator of keen reflection and of extraordinary and at times transcendent eloquence, who, with patient and protracted labor, might easily dive into the lowest depths of things and bring up the seminal principles of the most intricate and boundless phenomena, all dripping with the hues of poetry; but, they asserted, he is a stranger to such labor, and, therefore, lacks the breadth and height of culture, the fullness and exactness of learning, the habits and tone of thought, the facility of generalization, and, in short, the philosophic tact and spirit essential to the successful treatment of so large and profound a theme. They readily granted that, by dint of a very little cramming from the Schlegels or any of the other German speculators on history, he might entertain an audience with a magnificent display of his peculiar powers, and still seem to be intelligently handling his subject, but as to the possibility of his really discussing it worthily or even respectably they threw up their heads in the most utter and scornful incredulity. They declared that they would as soon look for a master of legerdemain to call into existence a pile like the St. Peters at Rome or Westminster Abbey.

We of course ardently dissented from these skeptical gentlemen. We believed in Tom. Marshall. We remembered his marvellous eloquence in our city only one short year ago, and were charmed by the recollection into the most implicit faith in his ability to accomplish triumphantly whatever he undertook. But candor exacts the acknowledgment that, if his effort on last Thursday night is a fair specimen of what he can do in his present undertaking, we were wrong, and these skeptical gentlemen were right. It is certainly a gross mockery to call the incoherent and abortive tirade with which he then sought to discharge his duty to the immense and refined audience before him, a "Discourse on the Philosophy of History." We never heard or read of a bacchanalian harangue that did not as richly deserve the title. We are sorry to say that even its constantly recurring oratorical "bursts" were uniformly failures. Never before on any public occasion in our lives have we been so deeply humiliated, and, if we must say it, shocked, and disgusted. And we are assured that a very decided majority of his large and select audience were as keenly outraged as ourselves. If Mr. Marshall never cast pearls before swine, as we hope he never did, he may, in view of the vast array of beauty and intelligence which he then so rashly insulted, at least congratulate himself upon having cast trumpery and dregs at the feet of angels. He surely trifled most inexcusably with the taste and judgment and sensibilities of one of the finest audiences ever assembled in this city.

He must do better than that. And he will. Even Homer nods. The Gods sometimes are drowsy. And Mr. Marshall is eminently *human*. Yet his is a great and eagle-eyed spirit. Disbelievers in the omnipotence of his genius may say what they please of his inability to treat the Philosophy of History as it ought to be treated, but we still have faith in his ability to do it. We still believe in Tom. Marshall. Hear him to-night, and, a thousand to one, you will hear such masterly eloquence as you never heard before, and never expect to hear again.

Under the telegraphic head may be found a dispatch from one of our Washington correspondents, detailing the plans of the administration with reference to the public revenue and expenditures, in view of the probable effect of the existing monetary revulsion upon the national finances. The administration will not call for a loan to meet a deficiency in the receipts, but will exercise the utmost economy in the public expenditures. Reductions will be made in the army, navy, coast survey, lighthouse, and mail steamship services, and the abolition of the fishing bounties will probably be recommended. An increase of the tariff will not be recommended, except upon tea, sugar, and coffee. Secretary Cobb does not anticipate that the revenue will fall off very materially.—*New York Herald.*

We certainly are not disposed to recommend unnecessary expenditures by the General Government. And especially we are not disposed to recommend such expenditures to the present administration, which, like its predecessor, has abundantly shown itself to be in no manner of need of recommendation of the sort. Still the present is a very bad time for making reduction in the army, navy, coast survey, lighthouse, and mail steamship services, and abolishing the fishing bounties if those services and bounties are really needed, and we can see no reason why they are not as much needed now as they have been hitherto. There is distress enough at this time without the turning of thousands of Government employees and their families destitute upon the world. As for the increase of the duties upon tea, sugar, and coffee, we have nothing in particular to say at this time, except that the consumers of those articles may possibly be of opinion that they are paying about as much for them in the present exigency as they can well afford.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—A few days since Mr. Sanford Duncan, a wholesale silk merchant on Main street, received a letter that had been addressed to him at Princeton, Ky., his former place of residence. Enclosed was a remittance and a very singular statement. It was to the effect that some twenty-five years ago the writer of the letter had forged an order signed by a Mr. Hunter, and it procured some goods of Mr. Duncan. Conscience had at last aroused him to a sense of the sin he had committed, and he returned the amount with interest. The letter displays unusual intelligence, and was evidently written by some person who is now a professional man. Mr. Duncan has generously donated this conscience money to the American Bible Society.

☞ The annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for Northern Kentucky will be held in New Castle on the fourth Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is requested.

WHAT IS TO BE THE END?—We learn from the highest authority in New York that "the end is not yet." And how can it be, when nothing but time is trusted to for relief? Under ordinary circumstances time would bring relief. If commerce were flowing on in its ordinary channels or in any channels, there are ample materials for the safety and solvency of all who have been doing a legitimate business, which would in a reasonable time be made available. Hence the policy of extensions. But what good will extensions do under present circumstances, when the channels of trade are all stopped and the regular machinery of commerce is so deranged as to be almost useless. Time is flying as fast as ever, and bills are maturing and extensions are fast approaching their second term. But these are only the closing operations of past and extinct commercial transactions. The new commerce which was to meet and discharge these liabilities does not exist. The immense production of the country remains upon the farms and plantations, waiting for purchasers, and demanding the inflated prices of the artificial state of things which has already passed away in ruin and disaster. What then can be done to make time a remedy for our difficulties, and to give to extensions any real value? The ordinary instruments of commerce being no longer available, it is plain that trade must revert to its original elements. Creditors must demand of their debtors not exchange or coin, which cannot be had, but produce, which exists in unprecedented abundance. Some of the merchants in Chicago have set a good example in this respect, but the movement ought not to be partial; it should be general and entered upon by common consent and agreement. Let the merchants and bankers in all the cities agree to carry out this policy. Let extensions predicated upon this operation be freely granted throughout the entire scale of commercial liabilities. Let every merchant send out his collectors to gather up and send forward the produce. The producers are the ultimate debtors. They have the means to pay and must be made to pay. The relief must commence with them. If they are not willing to sell at present values, they will be obliged hereafter to sell for less, and the sooner they begin to dispose of their produce so much the sooner will falling prices be arrested and business resume its wonted channels. This process will bring certain relief and security to all who have been trading on a substantial basis. Those who have not will, of course, be unable to stand the transition from an unsound to a healthy condition of trade. If this or some equivalent mode of relief is not adopted, we see nothing in prospect but general bankruptcy, affecting alike and fatally every class of the community. Without the adoption of such a policy, extensions will but postpone and exasperate the evil.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says that the news from Mexico tends to show Mr. Forsythe is negotiating a treaty for the purchase of a roadway, not the mere "right of way," over Tehuantepec, for a very large sum of money. A contributor to a Southern journal, apparently in the confidence of the Minister, and who probably belongs to the Legation, writes that claims have been advanced against this Government for Indian depredations to the amount of 100,000,000 of dollars, and that claims by our citizens against Mexico have been raked up amounting to $4,000,000. This leaves a balance of $96,000,000 in favor of Mexico, and the writer proposes to settle the score by paying $150,000,000 and taking Tehuantepec. While our treasury was overflowing, and the current revenue was a third more than the expenditures, these propositions might have been tolerated, but, in the present disastrous turn of affairs, Mr. Forsythe's operations will receive a sudden and permanent check. With a plethoric treasury, he would have treated Gen. Cass's instructions not to involve the Administration in rash schemes very cavalierly. The vacuum in the money chest will bring his enterprising diplomacy to an abrupt conclusion, and we shall hear little more of Forsythe or Tehuantepec till the crisis and its effects have passed.

CRIMINAL COURT—FRIDAY, Oct. 23.—The case of the Commonwealth vs James McMullen for murder was continued, Mr. J. B. Lancaster, his counsel, being unwell. An application was made for a change of venue, but not pressed.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Richard Smith for passing counterfeit money the jury disagreed. A *nolle prosequi* was then entered.

The following persons were then arraigned at the bar and sentence to the State prison at Frankfort pronounced upon them for the terms mentioned:

One year.—Wm. Smith, Isaac Dodrick, Louis Loupe, Ernst Loupe, Wm. H. Robinson alias Morrisson, Thomas Carey.

Two years.—Pat. McHugh, John Smith alias Jno. Kelly.

Two and a half years.—James Green.

Three years—Lindsey Stewart and Robert Grader.

Five years —James Johnson.

The following cases were continued until the next term:

James S. Jones, Thomas Bowes, Isaac H. Miller and George Brown.

Capt. Megowan and a competent guard will accompany them to the State capital this morning.

☞ Not having been in the habit of visiting the market house of late, we were not fully aware of the full extent of the extortion practiced there until after the appearance of our paragraph upon the subject in the Journal of yesterday. In these exceedingly severe times, it is positively unendurable. It must cease. While all the productions of the earth are stored on every side of us in unparalleled abundance, money to purchase them with is frightfully scarce in the hand of the masses, and of course the present is a strange time for hucksters to take for the demand of exorbitant prices. Such a policy is not to be tolerated.

Every producer has unquestionably a legal right to sell the produce he raises at what he can get for it, but there is a law against forestalling, and we are glad to see that our city officials are resolved to enforce its utmost penalties. In this present season of the vast abundance of all kinds of agricultural and horticultural productions and the exceeding scarcity of money, it is an actual fact that our market is higher than it has been for years. Our community is preyed on.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS

The river was rising slowly last evening, with 5 feet 2 inches water on the falls, and enough in the canal for any boats. A slight rain set in last evening.

For New Orleans.—The Highflyer will leave for New Orleans this evening. We can assure all who place themselves under Capt. Wright and Mr. Halliday that they will receive every attention and the best fare.

The splendid steamer Baltic, Capt. Meekin, will leave for New Orleans on Monday. Mr. George P. Jouett, her former accomplished clerk, has returned from La Crescent, and will, as usual, preside at her desk.

For St. Louis.—The fine steamer Tempest, Capt. Parr, will leave for St. Louis to-day. Mr. Johnson, a polite gentleman, is the clerk.

The Fashion, Capt. Martin, one of the regular St. Louis packets, commences her trips on Tuesday next.

The Diamond commences her regular trips between this and Owensboro' and Evansville to-day. Capt. Holcroft and Mr. Huston are well known in the trade and very popular.

The Statesman commences her trips in the Hendersonr tade to-day.

The Superior or the Moses McLellan is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

The steamer South-Western was sold at St. Louis on Tuesday, to Messrs. DeHaven, Wing, & Co., of Boonville, for the sum of $40,000.

We are indebted to the James Montgomery for late New Orleans papers.

Coalboat Disasters.—The Cincinnati Commercial learns from a passenger that came through by railroad that he counted no less than five or six flatboats, laden with coal, sunk between that point and Wheeling. M. Wm. Myers, from above McKeesport, sunk a flat containing 14,000 bushels, for Louisville, on Thursday, on the wreck of the barges lost a few days since at "Four Mile." Out of the recent run of coal, ten or eleven barges or flats have sunk.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We have no change for the better to notice in the money market. We learn that the Bank of Kentucky has increased its discount line since the failure of the Ohio Trust Company $173,000.

But, on the other hand, we understand that the Northern Bank (we mean the mother bank and branches) has by contraction placed itself in such a condition that it will not suspend specie payments, though every bank in the country should do it.

We do not know what the Bank of Louisville, the Farmers', the Commercial, and the Ashland Banks have done, but we doubt whether any of them can come up to the Northern.

The feeling of the community is decidedly in favor of bank suspension, and the same is extending itself throughout the State. We cannot decide whether a bank suspension will afford relief. Those who control the strong banks argue that it will not. The merchants generally think that it will. There is one thing certain. If the present pressure continues much longer, it will entail immense distress on the laboring classes for want of employment.

The financial news by telegraph is very unfavorable. We place no faith in the story of the shipment from England of £1.000,000 to this country.

Moncure Robinson has been elected president of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

The Baltimore money market on Wednesday continued stringent. First class paper was negotiated at 1½@2 per cent. Second class was unsaleable.—Exchange on New York was 6@7 premium. Old Virginia bank notes were 5 discount, and new Virginia and North Carolina, 10@12 discount.

The New York Courier, of Wednesday, says:

The continued curtailment of loans by the banks has the effect to drive large amounts of commercial paper into the brokers' hands for discount. None is taken at better rates than 1½ per cent. per month; while the larger portion of first class paper is subjected to charges of 2 to 2½. Great difficulties prevail in the negotiation of domestic exchange and in realizing balances at the South and West. Yesterday exchange on Philadelphia ruled 3@4; to-day it has risen one per cent. For New Orleans funds there is no demand and no sale, owing to the varying rates of sterling and domestic bills. Hitherto there were fixed and comparatively steady terms for bills on London—but now they vary from 4 to 8 per cent.

The banks will immediately discount a million and a half to enable country banks to move the produce of the West.

The value of the exports from New York, for the week ending on Monday night, was two millions one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, which exceeds, by a large sum, the value of exports for any previous week in 1857.—The weekly value of exports during the spring and summer was from eight hundred to twelve hundred thousand dollars. The increase in the quantity of goods exported is still greater, as prices now rule much lower.

A writer in the same paper says:

Since the 5th of August last, the banks of this city have curtailed their loans $27,000,000. The bank superintendent reports the redemption of circulation of $18,000,000. The country banks in this State have curtailed their discounts $15,000,000, making a total contraction of $60,000,000, in about ten weeks, in our currency. Many sober minded men begin to think that a currency subject to such spasmodic contractions, is not a very certain measure of value, and doubt whether we had not better resort to a more metallic currency, (expensive as it is), rather than to adhere to one dependant upon the caprices or consistent wrong-headedness of a few autocrats in a bank parlor.

☞ We learn by a letter from St. Louis to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Wednesday, 21st, at midnight, that a riot occurred the previous morning in the Missouri penitentiary, in which a convict by the name of Armstrong was killed.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF INDIANA.—The suit of Dow Williamson against the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company was argued before the U. S. Circuit Court of Indiana, at Chambers, on Thursday afternoon. The plaintiff alleges that the N. A. and S. R. R. Co. is misapplying the earnings of the road, by using them to liquidate the floating debt, instead of applying them to the payment of the coupons of interest; and that the company failed to pay the interest on her road mortgages in June ultimo; therefore he prays the appointment of a receiver. Messrs. McLane, of New York, Hunter and Stansberry of Ohio, and Ketchum of Indiana, appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. O. H. Smith, Judge McDonald, Crawford, and Cooper, of Indiana, and R. M. Corwine, of Ohio, for the defendant.

SAM. CARPENTER, ESQ.—The bar of Kentucky has lost a very able and promising young member in the removal of our talented friend Sam. Carpenter, of Bardstown, to Memphis. Mr. C. is a son of the late Judge Carpenter, is a native of Kentucky, thoroughly educated and bred to the profession of the law, in a court where such giants as Hardin Rowan, Hayes, Wickliffe, and others have practiced. We predict for Mr. Carpenter fame and fortune in his new and extended field of practice.

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1857.

OREGON.—The new constitution of Oregon bids fair to contain some curious features. One of these, prepared at the last dates, in the convention, was to abolish the grand jury system, on account of its expense and inquisitorial character, and substitute therefor the result of examinations before justices of the peace. Another is to make the Governor ex-officio Treasurer of the State, to have no Lieutenant Governor, and to make the Secretary of State Governor pro tem. in case of the death of the Executive. A third novelty is the limitation of the number of members of the State Senate to fifteen and of the Assembly to thirty, with biennial sessions. A fourth is the *viva voce* system of voting at all public elections. This has been done all along in Oregon, and is the old English plan, adopted thence into Virginia, and from Virginia carried westward through Kentucky and Missouri to Oregon. The voting is done in the same way in Kansas. There are some other interesting features which may be briefly stated thus: Judges of courts are rendered ineligible to any office other than a judicial one during the terms for which they may have been elected, and for one year thereafter; towns and cities are prohibited from contracting debts for any purpose whatever; banking charters are absolutely prohibited, so that the business of corporate banking will not be recognized.

☞ Gen. Walker's plan is, if he is able to reach a rendezvous with anything like the force he anticipated a few weeks ago, to make an attack first upon Costa Rica, anticipating an easy victory, obtaining valuable spoils and means of prosecuting his enterprise, at the same time that he retaliates the late Costa Rican movements against him in Nicaragua, and subdues his most formidable enemy.

☞ James Rodgers, the boy charged by the Coroner's jury with having murdered John Swanston, on Saturday night last, while walking with his wife on Tenth avenue, New York, delivered himself up at New Brunswick, N. J., and was lodged in the Middlesex county jail. He indirectly admits having commited the crime. His two companions have also been arrested and are now in custody.

GRAND OFFICERS.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the State of Indiana has been in session in Indianapolis for several days. A large amount of business has been transacted, and the session has been characterised by harmony and good feeling.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

G. W. P., John Leach, Thorntown.
G. W. A., Harrison Dawson, Guilford, Dearborn county.
G. Scribe, Charles Stagg, Indianapolis.
G. Treas., Lawson Abbett, do.
G. Conductor, A. S. Layton, Moscow.
G. Sentinel, J. I. Works, Rising Sun.
G. Chaplain, Jas. McCaw, do.

☞ The subjoined paragraph from the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer relates to matters of some interest which have been circulating in the papers, and, as the writer refers to authority which cannot be doubted, we give his recitification of the rumors alluded to:

Lord Napier is daily receiving hundreds of applications from American citizens, all asking employment in the British army in India. His lordship requests me to say that his government has resolved to employ no foreign troops whatever in India, but to quell the insurrection by the force of her own arms. Lord Napier also denies the report that he had issued orders for the arrest of filibusters by the British squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. He says he has no authority for issuing any such orders, nor if he had the power had he done so. The story is wholly untrue.

ECONOMY BECOMING FASHIONABLE.—The New York Mirror has the following:

We have reason to suppose that simplicity and economy in living and dress will be the prevailing style in high life in the great metropolis during the coming season. It will be voted *mauvais ton* as well as bad taste to indulge in expensive habits. Good taste in dress, equipage, and social appointments is, after all, but the highest expression of what the French call *convenable*—appropriate and harmonious to the occasion. It is not *convenable* to dress richly when the whole commercial world is under a cloud; nor is it graceful for a lady to display her jewels when her husband, or her brother, or even her lover is on the brink of failure, or has passed the Rubicon, which separates worldy prosperity from heart-racking calamity.

ENGLISH EVANGELICALS.—We give below an extract from Dr. Tyng's last letter to the Protestant Churchman, interesting for its notice of individuals of the "Evangelic" school. "My friend Rooker" is the Rev. W. Y. Rooker, formerly of Winchester, Va., then Assistant Minister of St. George's, New York, and still later, Rector of St. Paul's, Louisville, Ky.:

A subsequent Sunday in England was passed with my friend Mr. Rooker's relations in Staffordshire. Mr. Rooker himself is laboring most acceptably and popularly at Fitzroy Chapel, London, the lease of which for twenty years he has taken. There a united and vigorous congregation has been collected under his able ministry, and his work is crowned with constant success. His excellent brother James is the incumbent of Lower Gornal, near Dudley, in the midst of a large mining population. There he has one of the largest country churches in the kingdom, and yet it is so crowded with an audience that his people fill every standing place to hear the Gospel, while in contiguous parishes, amidst equally dense populations, but a scattered few are habitually gathered in the parish churches.

What is the reason? "Salt your sheep," said old Mr. Adams. This is it. The sheep are a feeble, ignorant, race, but they know salt, and they know when and where they get it. It was a blessed Sabbath that I passed with these Christian friends. Never have I seen more earnest, anxious listening to the Word of God. The other brother, John, is established in an equally useful ministry in Herefordshire. The venerable father, a retired surgeon, lives with his sons, to rejoice in their work, and to bless their households with the beauty of his example and the fervor of his prayers. I reverenced a hoary head so crowned with glory, and congratulated in my heart a father who saw his sons princes in the Lord's kingdom.

The Central America Relief Fund.—The executive committee appointed to distribute the Central America relief fund have decided to make the following donations, in addition to those already announced: To two of the lady passengers $100 each; to a third lady passenger $50; to the captain, officers, and crew of the brig Marine, as follows: Captain $600, 1st officer $100, 2d officer $80, 1st cook $70, 2d cook $50, four seamen $20 each; also a gold watch to the captain, and a silver medal to each of the officers, to the 2d engineer of the Central America $100, and $50 each to the two cooks and the six firemen. The committee adopted the following rules of allowance to the widows of the sailors and attachees (not officers) of the steamer: Widows, without children $125, widows; with one child $150; widows' with two children or more, $175. The money is to be placed in the Seaman's Savings bank, and drawn by those entitled, in sums amounting to not more than $25 at one time.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

REMARKABLE CASE—INSANITY OF A JUROR.—The Springfield (Ill.) Journal relates the following:

At the trial last week of A. J. Utt for murder in Christian county, an incident occurred which, we presume, has no parallel in legal practice. The prisoner was acquitted, but it seems that one of the jurors, during the trial, was so impressed or affected that he became perfectly insane, though the fact of his insanity was not known to the court until after the jury was discharged. He was observed to act very strangely while in the jury box, frequently shielding his face from the counsel, and at other times dodging from one side to the other, but his conduct attracted little attention. When the jury retired to make up their verdict, he seemed to think that he himself was the criminal, and for a long time refused to sign the verdict, alleging that he would be brought to trouble if he did, and insisting that the prisoner should be fined $1,000 instead of hung. As soon as the jury was discharged he started through the woods apparently on his way home, which is six miles distant from Taylorsville, but he has not since been seen or heard of. Much anxiety exists as to what has become of him.

THE BRAYMAN CASE—*Appearance of Mr. Brayman before the U. S. District Court—Plea of Guilty to be Entered.*—The United States Court room was thronged yesterday by a large attendance of persons attracted thither by the circumstance that the trial of James O. Brayman was set down for the 22d inst. in the District Court.

The Court came in about 10 o'clock A. M. An hour was passed in hearing and disposing of motions in the circuit court, during which time the crowd increased. About half-past 10 A. M. Mr. Brayman entered in the company of his brother and his counsel, Thomas Hoyne, Esq., and took a seat beside the table on the left of the Judges' seat. Much interest was felt by all present to watch the effect of the proceedings on the prisoner.

During the interim, since the first development of the affair and his arrest, Mr. Brayman has maintained in all interviews with friends in public places much the same mien and exterior as before, and nothing has indicated that he was exposed to a severe and disgraceful penalty for an alleged commission of a high crime. He has been frequently and daily seen in our streets and moved about among the circle of his acquaintances as ready as has ever been usual with him, in the interchanges of the commonplaces of conversation. Mr. Brayman has, however, a natural taciturnity which has ever been his very marked characteristic. There was more of a troubled and anxious look observable in him yesterday, and a nervousness we have not before noticed.

At eleven o'clock, Judge T. L. Dickey, one of the counsel for the prisoner, arose. He observed that the counsel for the defence had consulted with each other and their client, and it had been decided to withdraw the former plea and put in a plea of guilty.

That the United States District Attorney, Mr. Herrington, had been advised of this their intention so to plead to two of the counts of the indictment. That the witnesses on both sides, residing at a distance, had been telegraphed to that their presence would not be required. That they were now ready to make that plea, but they were placed in an unexpectedly painful position by a misapprehension that the court had the discretion of allowing the prisoner to be at large on bail subsequent to the plea of guilty.

They had just learned that it was at variance with the practice of the court, and that it was necessary that Mr. Brayman should be placed at once in the custody of the officers of the law. His client desired to bid adieu to his family and arrange his domestic affairs for his departure into custody. Trusting he should return to-day to his home, no adieus had been made. It would be a favor to the counsel, and to their client, if the case could remain in its present condition until Monday, when Mr. Brayman would appear to plead as above.

The court, the District Attorney offering no objection, granted the request, and Mr. Brayman is still on bail until that time. On Monday he is to appear to plead guilty to a crime to which a high penalty is inevitably attached.

Chicago Press, Oct. 23.

CHARLES MATHEWS ON PECUNIARY CRISIS.—Charles Mathews made a speech in Boston last week, in which he said: "I am somewhat unlucky in timing my visits to America. In 1838, some nineteen years ago, I first crossed the Atlantic and popped upon a pecuniary crisis in New York, and now in 1857 I have had the luck to pop upon another. It seems as if my presence were doomed to bring a panic with it [great laughter], but I am happy to find at any rate that it has not had the effect of frightening you out of the theater. [Laughter and applause.] Indeed, ladies and gentlemen, I think the best thing you can do is to come into it as often as possible, and to divert your mind for an hour or two from the cares of real life. In times of difficulty, so far from its being an expensive luxury, the theatre is about the cheapest mode you can adopt of passing your leisure moments. [Laughter.] During one of our hardest winters in London a poor man was observed almost every night, to the surprise of the money-taker, paying his threepence to the gallery of the Surry Theater. At last, out of curiosity, he got into conversation with him. 'How is it,' said he, 'that you, who appear to be a very poor man, can afford to come and pay your money here night after night, when one would think you had barely enough to keep life and soul together at home?' 'That's it,' said he, 'I come here out of economy. [Laughter.] It is the cheapest way I can spend my evening. At home I must burn fire and candle, and have something to eat and drink for myself and friend, and at an expense of two or three shillings at the least, while here I get warmed, lighted, lodged, and amused, with plenty of good company around me, and all for threepence.' There was philosophy in this, ladies and gentlemen, and I recommend it to your serious consideration." [Much laughter.]

SAFETY OF LETTERS AND GOLD AT SEA.—Mr. Josiah Foster, of Sandwich, Mass., has just brought before the public an invention of his for securing the safety of gold and valuable papers in cases where the vessel in which such matter is transported is lost at sea. It is called the Patent Marine Safe and Metallic Mail Bag. The Boston Advertiser publishes the following report of the Committee who have examined it:

"The safe exhibited by Mr. Foster was about the size of a medium mail bag, and so constructed that it must remain perfectly water tight though it should be pressed under the water and kept there for years. When filled to its utmost capacity with mail matter and thrown overboard, it floated upon the water like a cork; and to test the extent of its buoyancy it was afterwards loaded with 236 pounds of stone, and it was then sufficiently buoyant to buoy up two men. The loss of so large an amount of gold and the mails by the foundering of the Central America suggested to Mr. Foster the idea of a marine safe, which he has succeeded in perfecting; and which needs only to be seen, and the buoyancy of it tested, to convince of its utility and the importance of its being brought into general use in the transportation of mails whenever conveyed by water; and without doubt it will be substituted for the leather bags now used, as soon as submitted to the inspection of the Postoffice Department. After an examination of this safe, our astonishment at its buoyancy is only exceeded by our astonishment that something of the kind has not long since been introduced.

MULE OR RAM.—Mrs. Partington, looking at a French Merino buck at the State Fair, inquired very innocently "if that was a hydraulic ram?" Not so good, but after the same sort is the following, told by a Southern exchange:

Not long since, our friend B——, of Mobile, was on a visit to Look Out Mountain, Georgia, and was much struck with the fact that a fine jet of water was thrown up above the top of the eminence on which the hotel stands. Walking round the jet admiringly, he accosted—in his accustomed polite and rather precise way—a plain countryman, with:

"My friend, is this water forced up by a *ram?*" meaning, of course, the hydraulic contrivance so named.

"Ram," exclaimed the countryman.

"I *say* ram!"

"No, sir. It's a darned big mule, and hard work at that. Come here, and I will show him to you."

"Dry up!" was an expressive phrase, but the boys in the streets have found a better one. Now they say, "Suspend!"

THE TRICK I PLAYED UPON MY WIFE AND AUNT.—I had an aunt coming to visit me, for the first time since my marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the wickedness (I acknowledge with tears in my eyes that it was such) which I perpetrated towards my wife and my ancient relative.

"My dear," said I to my wife, on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well, I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She's very deaf, and, although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do everything in your power to make her stay agreeable."

Mrs. S. announced her determination to make herself heard, if possible.

I then went to John Henry Thomas, who loves a joke as well as any person I know of, told him to be at my house at 6 o'clock on the following evening, and felt comparatively happy.

I went to the railroad station with a carriage the next evening, and when I was on my way home with my aunt, I said: "My dear aunt, there is one rathing annoying infirmity that Amelia has which I forgot to mention before. She's very deaf, and, although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. I'm sorry for it."

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart, protested that she rathed liked speaking loud, and to do so would give her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up—on the steps was my wife—at the window was John Henry Thomas, with a face as utterly solemn as if he had buried all his relatives that afternoon.

I handed out my aunt—she ascended the steps.

"I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife, and the policeman on the other side of the street started, and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Kiss me, my dear," howled my aunt; and the hall lamp clattered and the windows shook as with the fever and ague. I looked at the window—John had disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer. I poked my head into the carriage and went into strong convulsions.

When I entered the parlor my wife was helping aunt Mary to take off her bonnet and crape, and there sat John with a face of woe.

Suddenly, "Did you have a pleasant journey?" went off my wife like a pistol, and John Henry Thomas jumped to his feet.

"Rather dusty," was the response, in a war-whoop, and so the conversation continued.

The neighbors for streets around must have heard it; when I was in the third story of the building, I have heard every word plainly.

In the course of the evening my aunt took occasion to say to me, "How loud your wife speaks! Don't it hurt her?"

I told her that all deaf persons talked loudly and that my wife being used to it was not affected by the exertion, and that Aunt Mary was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently my wife said softly, "Alf, how very loud your aunt talks."

"Yes," said I, "all deaf persons do. You're getting along with her finely; she hears every word you say." And I rather think she did.

Elated by their success at being understood, they went at it hammer and tongs, till everything on the mantel-piece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house.

But the end was near. My aunt, being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking so loud was not injurious to my wife. So said she in an unearthly hoot, for her voice was not so musical as it was when she was young: "Don't talking loud strain your lungs?"

"It is an exertion," shrieked my wife.

"Then why do you do it?" was the answering scream.

"Because—because—you can't hear if I don't," squealed my wife.

"What," said my aunt, fairly rivaling a railroad whistle this time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises; and, looking round and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor, and there he lay flat on his back, with his feet at a right angle of his body, rolling from side to side, with his fists poked into his ribs, and a most agonising expression of countenance, but not uttering a sound. I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar attitude, and I think, that from the relative position of our boots and heads, and our attempts to restrain our laughter, apoplexy must have ensued, if a horrible groan which John gave vent to in his endeavor to repress his risibility had not betrayed our hiding-place.

In rushed my wife and my aunt, who by this time comprehended the joke, and such a scolding as I then got I never got before, and I hope never to get again.

I know not what the end would have been, if John, in his endeavors to appear respectful and sympathetic, had not given vent to such a diabolical noise, something between a groan and a horse-laugh, that all gravity was upset, and we screamed in concert.

AN AMERICANIZED JAPANESE.—Among others leaving for the East on the steamer to-day is Joseph Heco, who goes on to Washington as private secretary of Senator Gwin. This young man, now about 19 years of age, is one of the party of 17 Japanese, picked up at sea by the bark Auckland, and brought to this port in 1850. This party, it may be recollected, were found in one of their native junks, having suffered shipwreck and subsequently been drifted out over a thousand miles to sea. They have all been returned to their native land except three, who are now in this city; one in the employ of Wells, Fargo, & Co., a second in the service of a party unknown to us, and the third, as we have said, engaged to go with Dr. Gwin to the National Capitol, where his superior intelligence, good address and perfect familiarity with our and his own native language, will no doubt secure him employment in the service of the government either as interpreter or some other public capacity. This youth, owing to his talents and excellent character, was taken shortly after his arrival in this country by Col. Saunders, then collector of the port, and properly protected and educated. He was afterward inducted into commercial life in the house of Macondry & Co. About this time our government was opening negotiations for establishing an intercourse with Japan. Joseph went on to Washington, where he remained some six months, having been introduced to President Pierce and other officials during the time. Since his return to San Francisco, he has been residing with families of the first respectability. Heco is probably the only well-educated and Americanized native of Japan now residing in the United States, and as such will, no doubt, become a very serviceable agent in our future intercourse with that nation.—*San Francisco Town-Talk.*

A SHOWER OF MANNA.—Do not be incredulous, reader, when we inform you that on Monday last, at the foot of Clear Lake, in this county, a shower of sugar candy fell, covering a large tract of country. It covered everything—leaves of trees, rocks, and the earth's surface alike. When discovered by the inhabitants the next morning, a part of it was of the consistency of syrup, and the rest as perfectly crystalized as the candy of the shop. Its taste is precisely similar to that of unflavored candy. Mr. J. Hale, the Clear Lake expressman, saw it while on the ground, and collected a box as samples which he brought to us. There is no mistake about the matter, as the public may learn for themselves by calling at our office. The specimens before us are generally irregularly crystalized, rounded at one end, and irregular in form at the other, as if broken off from some surface to which they adhered. They are from one-fourth to five-eighths of an inch in length, some pure white and others of a delicate pink hue. Their general appearance is that of very small stalagmites, such as we have often seen in caves. A similar shower occurred at Salt Lake some years since. Naturalists pretend to explain such phenomena by saying that such saccharine showers are of insect origin; but their explanations seem even more improbable than the fact itself—the latter being well attested, and the former a mere theory to excuse ignorance of nature's wonderous workings.

Napa Republican.

COUNTRY Merchants are duly notified that it would be decidedly to the interest of themselves and customers to call and examine our very large stock of Fall and Winter Hats, Caps, and Fancy Furs.
s3 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

TENNESSEE MONEY—*Planters' Bank, Union Bank, and the Bank of Tennessee.*—We are authorized to state that G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, will take the bills of the above banks in exchange for Dry Goods at the lowest cash prices. This house has a large and well-selected stock of fancy Dress Silks, Cloaks, Shawls, Merinoes, satin-faced Merinoes, Cashmeres, Flannels, Linens, Embroideries, Goods for servants' wear, &c.

We would advise ladies, especially those visiting our city, to examine the stock of goods of this house before making their purchases, as we feel sure in saying that they will be repaid for their trouble.
o8 j&b

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—It is a well-known fact that we do not puff patent medicines, and that we but seldom advertise them, but Bœrhave's Holland Bitters come to us endorsed in such a manner, as a specific for the diseases it professes to cure, that we not only advertise it, but give it this favorable notice unasked by the proprietor.
o23 j&beod3&wj1 *Handel Zeitung, N. Y.*

LOST.

IN Portland or in the city, $40 in Kentucky money, two 10's and one 20. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. o24 j2&b1*

Instructions in Wax Flowers and Fruits and Paper Flowers.

ANNA BOOTGER, an accomplished artist in Wax and Paper, will attend ladies at their homes on moderate charges. She can give the best of references. Inquire at 779 Jefferson street, south side, between Hancock and Clay.
o23 b&j6

Boarding Wanted.

BOARDING in a genteel private family, in a central part of the city, for a small family. Address A. B., drawer No. 15, Louisville P. O. o14 j&btf

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either busines or society, and causing premature old age.

☞ Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. s11b&jisly
☞ Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. o8 weowly

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY.

feb 12 disly may 28 bly

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A. SUMNER & CO.,

No. 101 Fourth st.,

Between Market and Jefferson Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

june 2 &bly

MODES DE PARIS.

MADAME A. JONES,

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson,

Would respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity that, having just returned from the North with the largest and most complete assortment of

PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS,

which for richness of material and elegance of style cannot be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of

FALL DRESS HATS,

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Flower Garniture de Robes, Wreaths, Head-Dresses, Coiffures, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Feathers, Plumes, &c.

Madame J., having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms. s12 dj&bis

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. o5 b&jistf JNO. H. HOWE.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware.

We have a choice lot of—
Gold and Silver Watches.
Jewelry of late and beautiful styles, in sets and single pieces.
Silver Ware—Spoons, Forks, Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, &c.
Plated Ware—Tea Sets, Castors, Pitchers, Cups, Goblets, Waiters, Cake and Fruit Stands, Butter Coolers, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.
Call and examine our stock.
JAS. I. LEMON & CO.,
o24 j&b Main st., between Second and Third.

Mrs. Holmes's New Book.

100 COPIES of MEADOW BROOK, by the author of "Tempest and Sunshine," &c., just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH,
o24 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Wit and Humor.

NOS. 12, 13, and 14 of Burton's Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor just received and for sale by the agents for Louisville, CRUMP & WELSH,
o24 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

American Eloquence.

A COLLECTION OF SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES by the most Eminent Orators of America; with biographical sketches and illustrative notes by Frank Moore. In 2 vols. Price $6. For sale by the Agents,
CRUMP & WELSH,
o24 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

$20,000 WANTED

IN ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER, UNION, PLANTERS', and BANK OF TENNESSEE, STATE BANK OF OHIO, and STATE and BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

AT PAR

In exchange for one of the best assortments of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS that can be found in Louisville, and at such prices as will defy competition. They are receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS, adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of

Elegant silk Robes;
Plaid and striped Silks;
Lexor and Gala Plaids;
Delaines and Merinoes.

MOURNING GOODS
Of every possible kind.

EMBROIDERIES.
A full assortment just opened.

DOMESTIC STAPLES.
Never was their stock so complete.

SCARFS AND TOURISTS.
A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.

MARTIN & PENTON,
o24 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

DUNGLISON'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY—a new edition—received by
o23 j&b C. HAGAN & CO.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, October 24.

In flour, only sales by the dray-load at $4 25 for good brands. Wheat continues at 70c and choice white at 75c. Corn at 60c.

In groceries, sales of 13 hhds sugar at 10½c, a few hhds at 11c, a few bbls of refined at 12c, 100 bags of Rio coffee at 11¼c, 15 bags at 11½c, and 10 half bbls and 5 bbls molasses at 45c.

Sales of 7 hhds tobacco at $4 75, $5, $5 05, $8 40, $9 $9 35, and $10 05.

Sales of lead and shot at previous rates.

Star candles have declined to 22@24c.

There is nothing at all shipping.

NEW YORK, October 23, P. M.

Cotton market closed quiet. Flour is firm—sales of 9,000 bbls at $4 65@$4 75 for State, $5 15@$5 70 for Ohio, and $5 40@$5 50 for Southern. Wheat heavy—sales of 35,000 bush at $1 25 for white Ohio. Corn closed heavy—sales of 28,000 bush at 70@71c for mixed. Mess pork is 40c lower—with sales at $20; prime is 25c lower, with sales at $16 50@$16 75. Beef heavy at $12 50@$13. Lard heavy at 12@14½c. Butter is quoted at 12@16c. Tallow 8@9c. Coffee heavy, with sales of Rio at auction at 10½@10¾c. Sugar firm. Naval stores quiet. Rice quiet but scarce.

Stocks continue firm—Chicago & Rock Island 59¾, Columbus and Cincinnati 91, Cumberland Coal Company 4½, New York Central 59½, Reading 24, Cleveland and Toledo 26½, Erie 9, Illinois Central 81½, Cleaveland and Pittsburg 8, Illinois Central bonds 65, Lacrosse & Mil. 6.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23, P. M.

Cotton—sales to-day of 3,000 bales at 10c for Orleans middling, sales of the week 21,000 bales, receipts last week 27,000 bales against 53,000 last year, receipts less than last year 89,000 bales, receipts at all the Southern ports less than last year 146,500 bales, and stock at this port 111,000 bales. Sugar—small receipts of new sold at 10c and of molasses at 40@45c. Flour $5. Provisions very dull. Whisky is dull at 15@17c. Coffee—sales of prime Rio at 10c, sales of the week 1,500 bags, stock at this port 127,000 bags.

CHARLESTON, October 23.

Cotton—sales to-day of 377 bales, the extreme rates for middling being 11½@12c.

State Bank of Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Money

Will be taken in full for old debts due us, also in exchange for CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, WAITERS, &c., at our lowest CASH prices by
A. JAEGER & CO.,
o22 b Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

DON'T FAIL TO READ COBB'S GREAT STORY IN THE NEW YORK LADGER FOR THIS WEEK. All back numbers can be obtained at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
o23 b 99 Third st.

New York Ledger! New York Ledger!

CONTAINING Cobb's Great Story, is out for next week for sale at all Bookstores. A. GUNTER.
o22 b Wholesale Agent for Louisville.

Godey's Lady's Book for November

JUST received and for sale at
GUNTER'S BOOK STORE,
o19 b 99 Third st.

Ballou's Dollar Monthly Magazine,

SINGLE copies only 10 cents, the cheapest Magazine in the world. For sale at
GUNTER'S BOOK STORE,
o17 b 99 Third st.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,

Fifth street, between Main and Market.

RECEIVED this day, direct from the prairies, a fine fat BUCK, also some of the finest PHEASANTS, QUAIL, GROUSE, and in fact every variety of Game incident to the season; also, by American Express, two days from New York, 6,500 superior OYSTERS.
o23 j&b RUEFER & MYERS.

Tennessee, Illinois, and other Uncurrent Money

RECEIVED AT PAR FOR BOOKS AND STATIONERY by [o23 j&b] C. HAGAN & CO.

Medical Books.

A LARGE and splendid lot of Medical Text Books on hand and for sale by
o23 j&b C. HAGAN & CO.

WEST'S LECTURES ON DISEASES OF WOMAN, a new work, received and for sale by
o23 j&b C. HAGAN & CO.

Harper for November

JUST received by express and for sale by
CRUMP & WELSH,
o22 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

November Magazines.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for November just received by
CRUMP & WELSH,
o20 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

THE MONEY PANIC!

Relief to the Million!!

IN consequence of the scarcity of money, I have determined to offer my stock of FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, and TOYS at TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW MARKET PRICE for CASH—taking the Banks of the State of Indiana; State Banks of Indiana and Ohio, and Kentucky Banks. My stock is full of and comprises all of the new goods out this season.

Lubin's Extracts at 60c.
Bazin's Extracts at 60c.
Pomades and Perfumery at 20 per cent. below price.
Combs and Brushes " " " "
Toys and Baskets " " " "

Call and avail yourselves of this opportnity, as now is the time to get goods cheap, or, in other words, at wholesale prices.
o17 j&b W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH, AND VELVET CAPS of all the different styles, colors, and qualities for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash at
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S,
o17 j&b 455 Main st.

GENTS' SOFT HATS—An extra article of Gents' Soft Felt Hats in store and for sale very low by
PRATHER, SMITH & CO.,
o17 j&b 455 Main st.

Hats, Caps, and Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Wholesale.

Country and city merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our large and varied assortment of the above-named goods. We are offering them at prices to suit the times. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
o17 j&b 455 Main st.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, new styles, just received at
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S,
o17 j&b 455 Main st.

Improved Magic Duplicating and Impression Paper.

THE above is an indispensable article wanted by everybody. It will do just what it is represented to do, and no mistake.

1st. To write a letter and make a copy at the same time without pens or ink, and, if necessary, to write four letters at the same time with a common stick, the writing warranted indellible.
2d. To mark clothing of any description, linen, cotton, woolen, or silk. Useful to every family.
3d. To write or transfer any plan, design, or ornament on wood, stone, cloth, metal, or paper. Invaluable to arsans.
4th. To take the exact impressions of any leaf, plant, or flower. Done in a moment's time most beautifully. Wanted by all, and invaluable to botanists and children studying botany.
5th. To copy embroidery, patterns, music pictures, &c.

It is only to be used to be appreciated by all. No pens, ink, or paint required, nothing but a common stick or bone.

PRICES.

Single packages	25 cts.
1 dozen packages	$1 50
100 do do	$10 00

Full directions in each package.
o16 j&b C. HAGAN & CO.

Parlor Entertainments.

THE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune, or the Analysis of Life, for the entertainment of literary and social circles, by D. M. Angell, M. D. Price $1 25.
o13 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

New Books.

WAVERLY Novels—The Bride of Lammermoor—Household edition. 2 vols. Price $1 50.
Alexander Smith's City Poems. Price 65c.
Fredley's Legal Advisor. Price $1 25.
o13 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

NEW JUVENILES, beautifully illustrated, colored plates, plain and gilt, at low prices.
o13 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

NOTHING TO SAY; A Slight Slap at Mobocratic Snobbery, which has nothing to do, nothing to wear; by Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B. 50c.
o13 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Ray's Higher Arithmetic.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ARITHMETIC, Analyzed and Practically Applied, for Advanced Students, by Joseph Ray, M. D. Price 75c.
o9 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,

At the National Trunk Emporium,

Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the

National Trunk Emporium,

CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

may 26 d&wjeow&dbly

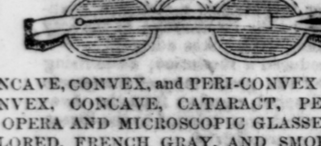
HARDY FLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE.

Just received a fine lot of Hardy Bulbous Flowering Roots, consisting of Double Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Crown Imperials (assorted), also a fine variety of Flower Seeds, &c.

EDWARD WILSON, Florist, Louisville, Ky.

s29 j&b1m

FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.



CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES, CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL, OPERA AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES; COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for inflamed eyes.

WE always have the largest assortment for all conditions of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every case satisfaction warranted. Old frames refilled and repaired promptly.

RAMSEY & BROTHER,

s19 j&b 483 Main st., second door below Fourth.

A. J. HARRINGTON,

No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts,

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of

Havana Cigars AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

A share of public patronage solicited. a26 j&b3m

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

☞Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner. s17 wj1& dj&btf

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON!

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

☞Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.

n19 b&j W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

☞Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of the.

☞Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

24 b&j jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, WE HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the *Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.*

☞Finishing and Piano Warerooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.

☞Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

24 b&j jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO

OYSTERS.

FRESH SHELL OYSTERS.

500 PRINCE'S BAY SHELL OYSTERS, as luscious as were ever tasted, just received by American Express this morning.

Also, a superb lot of Prairie Chickens, Quails, Snipes, Wild Ducks, Woodcocks, Plovers, &c.

All of which will be served in our Restaurant in the best style.

JOHN CAWEIN & CO., Walker's Exchange.

9 b&j

A CARD.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MARINE CHRONOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodsham, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers.

o9 j&b JOHN KITTS & CO.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 1858 received and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO.,

o7 j&b No. 507 Main st.

RANKIN'S HALF YEARLY MEDICAL ABSTRACT for July, 1857, for sale by C. HAGAN & CO.,

o7 j&b No. 507 Main st.

MECHANICS' TOOLS and BUILDERS' HARDWARE—All the late improvements for sale by

o7 j&b A. McBRIDE.

PORTABLE FORGES—For Jewelers, Coppersmiths, Millers, Planters, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order.

Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by

A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third street, between Market and Main, where everything in the Hardware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices. o7 j&b

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 69 Third street by

o7 j&b A. McBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivory to the lowest price, for sale by [o7 j&b] A. McBRIDE.

HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL RECIPES for Chemists, Druggists, Medical Practitioners, Manufacturers, and Heads of Families for sale by

C. HAGAN & CO.,

o7 j&b No. 507 Main st.

Mooney's Ireland.

A HISTORY OF IRELAND from its First Settlement to the Present Time, including a Particular Account of its Literature, Music, Architecture, and Natural Resources, Biographical Sketches of its Most Eminent Men, &c. 2 large octavo volumes. Price $2.

CRUMP & WELSH,

o6 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Books.

THE Grayson Letters, by Henry Rodgers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith." $1 25.

Well Begun is Half Done, or the Young Painter. From the German. Colored illustrations. 75c.

Annie's Jewel Case, or True Stories and False Tales. Colored illustrations. 75c. CRUMP & WELSH,

o6 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

ALBUMS—A large assortment handsome styles at very low prices. CRUMP & WELSH,

o5 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

NEW GOODS

IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.,

Just received by

C. DUVALL & CO.,

MAIN STREET.

OUR buyer, who is now in New York, placed us in receipt of a lot of beautiful goods in the above line, which were purchased at very low prices. As we shall offer bargains in the best order of goods, we invite the attention of all to our new stock.

We take at par the Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana. C. DUVALL & CO.,

o5 j&b Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

NEW ARRIVAL.

French China and Fine Cut Glass Ware.

Arrived, a new and beautiful stock of new styles of French China Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets, decorated, gilt, and plain white, Cut and Pressed Bohemian Glassware in great variety; Silver-plated Castors, Waiters, Lamps, &c. For sale very low for cash by

A. JAEGLE & CO.,

s23 b Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Selling Out Below Cost!

A. FRENTZ, having made arrangements to go into a different business, now offers to sell his entire stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and FANCY GOODS BELOW COST.

He has determined to make a clean sweep. His assortment embraces the latest styles and improvements. The stock of Spectacles are of known IMPORTATION, and the largest stock in the city.

Gents' full-jeweled Gold Lever Hunting Watches from $35 up;
Gents' full-jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watches from $8 up;
Gents' Gold Chains; 65c. pwt;
Gold Lockets from $1 up;
Fine Coral Sets from $10 up;
Gold Shirt Studs from $1 up;
Gold Breast-Pins from 75c. up;
Gold Pen and Extension Holders from 85c. up;
Gold Ear Bobs from 65c. up;
Gold Spectacles, fine, from $3 50 up;
Silver do, do, from $1 up;
Steel do, do, from 25c. up;
German Silver Spectacles from 15c. up;
One-day Clocks from $1 25 up;
Eight-day Clocks from $4 50 up.

A. FRENTZ,

At the sign of the Big Spectacles, On the north side of Market st., between Fourth and Fifth sts.

s1 btf

M. B. SWAIN,

Merchant Tailor,

NO. 450 JEFFERSON STREET,

(Opposite Owen's Hotel),

a27 LOUISVILLE, KY.

MISSES' GAITER, GOAT, AND French Morocco Welts, Boots, &c., received at

o3 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

A GREAT BOOK ON THEOLOGY.—The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered; being the first part of Theology Considered as a Science of Positive Truth, both Inductive and Deductive; by Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D. 1 vol. 8vo. $2.

The Life of James Montgomery, by Mrs. Hellen G. Knight. $1 25.

The Guyson Letters: Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Guyson, Esq., edited by Henry Rogers. $1 25

Marriage As It Is and As It Should Be, by Rev. John Bayley. 75c.

Fashionable Amusements, with a Review of Dr. Bellows's Lecture on the Theater, by Rev. D. R. Thomason. 75c.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,

o3 j&b Third street, near Market.

GENTS' CALF, KIP, AND GRAIN Water-proof Boots received and for sale low for cash at

o3 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

NOTICE—TENNESSEE MONEY.

We are taking in exchange for BOOTS and SHOES notes on the State Bank of Tennessee, the Union Bank, the Planters' Bank, the Bank of Chattanooga, the State Bank of Ohio, and some of the Free Banks of Indiana.

OWEN & WOOD,

o3 j&b 495 Market st., one door from Third.

LADIES' KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, and Goat Welt Boots for fall received at

o3 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

Tennessee and Indiana Money Wanted.

WE are receiving the notes of the Old Banks of Tennessee, also all of the Indiana Stock Banks not suspended, for HATS, CAPS, and FURS, wholesale and retail, and all debts due us.

o2 j&b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

SCRAP BOOKS, assorted sizes and colors of paper, plain and embossed, gilt sides and back binding.

1 b&j C. HAGAN & CO., Main st

INVOICE BOOKS, medium, demy, and crown sizes, large assortment and very chap.

o1 b&j C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

CHECK BOOKS on Northern Bank of Louisville and Bank of Kentucky for sale by

o1 b&j C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

SCHOOL INKSTANDS, Silliman patent, various sizes, the best School Inkstand in the market.

o1 b&j C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

A New Book.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the authoress of the Lamp-Lighter. 100 copies by express. $1.

CRUMP & WELSH

s29 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Supplies.

FIRST and second series Spurgeon's Sermons. $1.
Spurgeon's Life and Ministry. 50c.
Jeter's Campbellism Examined and Re-examined. $1.
Graves's Great Iron Wheel. $1.
Grace Truman. $1.

s29 j&b CRUMP & WELSH.

New Books at A. Davidson's.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter. $1.
Spurgeon's Sermons. Third series. $1.
Moss-Side, by Marion Harland. $1 25.
Dunallon, or Know What You Judge. $1.
Expositions on the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, by Archbishop Leighton. 75c.
Flavel's Exposition of the Assembly's Catechism. 40c.
Analytical Exposition of the Romans, by John Brown, D. D. $2.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,

s29 j&b Third street, near Market.

Spurgeon's Sermons.

100 COPIES third series. Price $1.

s29 j&b CRUMP & WELSH.

Visiting Cards.

DR. La Rue's and Cohen's best make white, amber, buff, pink, and tinted Visiting Cards. A large supply.

29 j&b CRUMP & WELSH.

EVENING DRESS GOODS,

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES

other Desirable Dry Goods,

With a good assortment of

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FALL CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS &c.,

Received and in store by

C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

WE have now in store (late receipts) a full and superb assortment of the above goods, including every variety of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, with every necessary article in the House Furnishing, including a line of elegant Barnsley Linens, &c., all of which we offer at the lowest prices. C. DUVALL & CO.,

s28 j&b Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by [s28 j&b] C. HAGAN & CO.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by [s28 j&b] C. HAGAN & CO.

NOVELTIES.

CALL and see the splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., at TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street, where the largest assortment of goods in his line are kept. Just received a fine stock of the following articles:

French, English, and American Perfumery;
Frangipanni, the new and eternal Perfume;
New style Shell Tuck Combs;
Shell, Buffalo, and Rubber Dressing Combs;
Hair Brushes, all styles and prices;
Fine Ivory Combs, extra super quality;
A fresh supply of imported Baskets;
Ladies' Work Cases and Traveling Companions;
Purses, Port-Monaies, and Card Cases;
An entirely new style of Dolls (go to sleep);
Mechanical Locomotives, Steamboats, and Cabs;
Mechanical Mice and Rats (very funny);
do Circuses, 2, 3, and 4 horses;
Dolls of all styles and prices from 5c. to $5;
Toy Bureaus; Toy Pails; Toy Cradles;

With many other new and attractive Toys and Fancy articles. But one price, and as low as can be had in the city.

s26 j&b W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

DESKS.—Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, four sizes, cheap. [s14 j&b] CRUMP & WELSH.

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.

6 P. M.	12 M.	6 A. M.	12 M.
56	55	56	60

TRAVELER' GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Lagrange and Way Places—4 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M. nd 8.30 P. M.
Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis, to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—at 7 A. M.
St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—at 10:40 A. M.
St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—at P. M.
Nashville—6 A. M. nd 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M. train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elkton, Clarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardstown, and every other day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Columbia, Greensburg, and Grayson Springs.
Portland—Every 10 minutes.

STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.
St. Louis—Irregular.
Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.
Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sundays excepted).
Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.
Taylorsville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.
Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 1 P.M. (Sundays excepted).
Shawneetown—Every day at 4 A. M.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Saturday, October 24th.* Joseph Mulcahy for shooting his wife. Continued to October 31st.

Ann Neelan for stealing three silk dresses from J. N. Breeden. Committed to answer a charge of petit larceny in default of $100 bail.

Chas. Duane, a deaf mute, was noisy and drunk about the Galt House. He was arrested by Mr. Moore, the private watchman of that hotel, whom he resisted, and taken to jail. The trial was conducted in writing, the accused acknowledging his partial intoxication, but alleging that it was his first offense. The court addressed him a written lecture warning him to leave the State, which he promised to do, and was discharged.

John Chambers, formerly a respectable steamboat man on the Missouri river, was arrested for obtaining goods and money under false pretences. Magness & Myers allowed him to have $36 worth of clothing on an order from Evarts & Murton, for which firm he was book-keeper. He deposited a sealed package with Mr. De Long of the Exchange Hotel, alleging that it contained $1,000. It was afterwards opened and nothing found in it but some valueless papers. But he had in the meanwhile borrowed $30 of De Long. Bail in $400 to answer a charge of felony at the circuit court.

A private dispatch from New Orleans says the James Robb Bank continues to pay specie for deposits and circulation.

Messrs. Lucas & Co. of St. Louis have made a proposition to their creditors to pay in currency, on demand, all depositors who hold certificates of deposit or balances of accounts against the banking-house of one hundred and sixty dollars and less. After the minor matters are disposed of, the settlement of larger amounts will be attended to. The reason assigned for the payment of depositors in currency is that the effort to obtain specie for this purpose has proved unavailing.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser of Monday reports the failure of Burstall & Co., of Quebec, with liabilities of £300,000. Also a rumor that the Grand Trunk Railway had £60,000 of sterling exchange returned under protest, sold to the Bank of Upper Canada. Several large manufacturing houses in Montreal have suspended operations, and nearly two thousand operatives are thrown out of employment. Business is extremely dull, and the financial pressure daily becoming worse.

The New York Herald, of Thursday, says:

In addition to the notes mentioned yesterday, the notes of the Quinnebaug and Uncas banks, of Connecticut, and the Bank of Royalton, Vermont, are not received in deposit by the Metropolitan Bank under the quarter per cent. discount arrangement.

The Hartford Courant says that the only banks in New England that have not suspended specie payments are the New London, the Connecticut River, at Hartford, the Martha's Vineyard and Pacific, of Nantucket. The Iron Bank of Salisbury, at last advices, continued to pay.

☞There is a letter in the St. Louis post-office addressed to Frances Ballard, Louisville.

☞Our attentive friends of the Adams Express have brought us as usual Eastern papers in advance of the mail.

☞The New York Herald of Thursday says of the cattle market:

The receipts of beef cattle during the past week amounted to 2,859 head, a decrease of 517 head as compared with the week previous. The short supply caused an active demand and prices advanced about ½c ℔ lb on all descriptions, the rates being 8@11c—very few sales, however, at the latter rate. Cows and calves, and veal calves, were without charge. Sheep and lambs were in brisk demand, and prices advanced 2s. to 3s, ℔ head. The quoted rates were $3@$6 15. The receipts of swine were heavy, amounting to 4.412 in uumber, and, wieh a moderate demand, prices declined to 5@5⅛c for swill fed, to 5⅞@6¼ for corn fed. Large supplies of hogs are expected during the ensuing week.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE POOR—WOOD.

MESSRS. EDITORS: While the rich and intelligent procure wood at three to four dollars per cord, the poor and ignorant pay six to eight. Will not our city authorities remedy this matter at once? Let the seller fix his price, but be compelled to give a definite and known quantity—a cord or its fractional part—and a proper person appointed to see that it is not less than offered or sold for, under penalty of forfeiture or fine. B.

DIED,

In Canton, Mo., on the 17th inst., of inflammation of the brain, GEO. W. WELLER, aged 32 years, formerly of Elizabethtown, Ky.

☞Elizabethtown paper please copy.

At his residence, in Meade county, Ky., on the 12th inst., of typhoid fever, Captain HUGH CALDWELL, in the 47th year of his age.

☞Steubenville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans papers please copy.

INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.

MARION HARLAND'S new book, Moss Side. $1 25.
Gracie Amber, by Mrs. C. W. Dennison, author of Home Pictures, What Not, &c. $1 25.
Temperance Lectures, by the Rev. Dr. Nott, LL. D., President of Union College. $1.
Floral Home, or First Years in Minnesota, with portrait and illustrations, by Harriet E. Bishop. $1.
Nothing to Wear, an episode of city life. illustrated, 50c.
Nothing to Do, an accompaniment to Nothing to Wear, with illustrations by the author. 50c.
Essays in Biography and Critticism, by Rev. Peter Bayne, A. M. $1 25.
Posthumous works of Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the Great Teacher, and Great Commission. $1.
Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book, by Rev. Rob't Turnbull, D. D. $1.
Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultraism, by the author of The Plan of Salvation. $1.

New books received daily by

CRUMP & WELSH,

s8 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Hallet, Davis, & Co.'s Premium Piano-Fortes.

We have in our warerooms a large assortment of the above celebrated instruments of all sizes and styles, beautifully finished. For sale low at wholesale or retail by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods,

s7 j&b 539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

ANOTHER APPRENTICE WANTED AT

s3 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.

Money matters are unchanged. Rather quiet this morning. The failure of Robert Hallett & Co, of New York, has had no effect on the Bank of James Robb yet. The banks refuse to suspend.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

The British Government will take no steps with reference to the Nicaragua transit except in conjunction with the Government of the United States. None of the alleged contracts with Costa Rica on this subject have been made with the countenance of England. Of all this our Government is well informed. So far from the British Government having under discussion the propriety of ording a recall of troops from India, as was reported in an alleged letter from Minister Dallas, it was, at last accounts, received this morning, making renewed exertions for a suppression of the mutiny.

The statement may here be made on authority that it is not the intention of the British Government to have recourse to foreign enlistments in the present emergency, though it is sensible of the good intentions of many parties who have offered their services in India.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.

Capt. Van Vliet, from Utah the 14th ult., arrived last night. He met the troops September 22d two hundred and thirty miles beyond Laramie, all well; met Col. Johnson October 1st, ninety miles east of Laramie; and Gov. Cumming October 8th, ninety miles beyond Kearney. Some supply trains were within a hundred and forty miles of the valley, while others were far behind, and not likely to arrive this season. Van Vliet has traveled over twenty-four hundred miles since August 1st. He was treated with much consideration by the leading men of Salt Lake city, but heard the expression of only one opinion, that the troops of the Government officers should never gain a foothold in their dominions. A heavy snow fell at Fort Bridges on the 15th ult.

Bernhisel, delegate to Congress from Utah, accompanies Van Vliet to Washington to-day. Messrs. Nicholas Reher, engineer of Magraw's wagon trains, has also arrived. He left Pacific Springs on the 17th ult. He thinks the train will winter at Laramie. He reports the cattle of the Government train dying fast; mules were breaking down, and grass was scarce. Col. Hoffman, commander at Laramie, dedenies having caused the Mormon train to be overhauled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

The new school Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, now in session in this city, exercises jurisdiction over the greater part of that State, the Western shore of Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The Rev. Wm. Danforth, from the committee on minutes of the General Assembly held in Cleveland in May last, reported that it was impossible for them to concur in the views therein expressed. Therefore the Synod of Virginia is left the alternative of dissolving its connection with the General Assembly, and accordingly make this recommendation. The committee say that in suggesting this course they believe they are expressing the sentiments of the great majority of the churches, deliberately formed after the most ample discussion, and when all the means of reconciliation and all efforts for united action had been exhausted, several resolutions deprecatory of the agitation of the slavery question were laid upon the table.

The Rev. Mr. Newlin, president of Delaware College, offered a substitute for the report, which gave rise to more than an ordinarily spirited discussion. It was, in substance, that the committee be excused from reporting on the minutes of the General Assembly, and that the Synod reserve definite action on the relation it sustains thereto until the next Synodical meeting.

A warm debate ensued involving the slavery question, which continued until a late hour this evening. Dr. Sutherland, of this city, opposed the agitation of the subject but between liberty and bondage he decidedly preferred the former in itself considered. If this was abolition, let the synod make the most of it. Dr. Boyd joined issue with Dr. Sutherland and earnestly advocated a withdrawal from the General Assembly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

The New School Presbyterian Synod of Virginia have adopted the report of the committee on the minutes of the General Assembly, recommending the withdrawal of the Synod from that body in consequence of its action on the slavery question. The vote stood 30 yeas against 3 nays, the latter being given by Messrs. Sunderland and Haskell, of Washington, and Dunning, of Baltimore. The Synod then adopted resolutions approving as a whole the resolutions adopted by a portion of the church which lately met in Richmond, and pledging itself cordially to cooperate, and the organization of the United Synod of the Presbyterian church to meet at Knoxville, Tenn, on the first Thursday in April next.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.

Weather damp. Some rain this morning. River fallen 16 inches since last evening.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.

River 6 feet by the pier and falling. Weather cloudy and threatening rain. Mercury 60.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24, M.

No change in the produce markets so far. Whisky 15½c. Flour $4 05@4 10 for superfine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, M.

Flour market advanced with sales of 6,000 bbls; Southern 10c better at $5 30@5 50. Wheat declined; 42,000 bushels sold at $1 21@1 30 for red and $1@1 03 for Chicago spring. Corn quiet. Provisions very dull.

Stocks dull. Illinois Central 76; bonds 66; Pennsylvania Coal Company 62; Reading 26; Virginia 6's 72; Galena and Chicago 68; Erie 9¼; Cleveland and Toledo 25; Cleveland and Pittsburg 8; Milwaukee and Mississippi 16.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.

Flour—Sales of Howard street and Ohio at $5 25; city $5 12½@5 50, on time. Wheat firmer at $1 15@1 20 for red, and $1 20@1 38 for white. Corn—sales of white and yellow at 65@68c. Whisky better at 21@22c for Ohio.

MOBILE, Oct. 24, M.

Cotton—sales of 2,500 bales at 10@10¼c. Receipts 3,900 bales, against 660 same period last year.

Gold Medal Premium Piano-Fortes, made by Steinway & Sons.

We have a splendid assortment of the above celebrated Piano-Fortes, just received. Call and see them at the warerooms of

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods, and Publishers of Music,

s7 j&b 539 Main st., between Second and Third sts.

School Books at A. Davidson's.

ARITHMETIC—Davies, Colburn, Ray, Ring, Stoddard, Tracy, Smith, and others.
GRAMMAR—Butler, Smith, Kirkham, Bullion, and others.
GEOGRAPHY—Mitchell, Smith, Colton and Fitch, Cornell, and others.
READERS—Goodrich, Webb, McGuffey, Sanders, Sargent, and others.
PHILOSOPHY—Comstock, Parker, Jones, Gray, and others.
HISTORY—Goodrich, Pennock, Frost, Davenport, and others.
GREEK AND LATIN—Bullion, Andrews, Anthon, McClintock, and others.

School Books of every description, Copy Books, Stationery, Blank Books, &c.

For sale by A. DAVIDSON,

s5 j&b Third st., near Market.

BOYS' and Children's Caps of a great variety of new styles, now selling cheap at

s3 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

THE new style DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable Hat to be found in the fashionable world.

s3 j&b

LADIES' RIDING HATS.—Some of the most elegant Riding Hats ever worn are now to be had of

s3 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

MISSES' and Children's Black, Brown, and White Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at

s3 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

JOHN KITTS & CO.

Strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our large assortment of fine goods, consisting of fine WATCHES, elegant JEWELRY, and beautiful styles of SILVER WARE, all of which were bought at the lowest cash prices, and we can offer inducements to all those who wish to purchase. Call and examine styles and prices.

JOHN KITTS & CO.,

Sign of the Golden Eagle,

s2 j&b Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

1857.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

MARTIN & PENTON,

96 FOURTH ST.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS;
ELEGANT SILK ROBES;
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;
CLOTH TOURISTS or DUSTERS;
EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND;
MOURNING GOODS;
SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND CLOAKS;
DOMESTICS AND STAPLES.
NEGRO WEARS OF ALL KINDS;
FLANNELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SATIN AND PLAIN MERINOES;
BEST MAKE OF JOUVIN'S KIDS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Above we give a limited list of some of the leading articles which we offer for sale, and at such prices as will defy competition. We are determined not to be excelled in quality, style, assortment, or low prices. We buy at the very lowest figures and from the best Eastern houses, which warrants these artices in being perfect and as cheap as can be bought. s26 j&b MARTIN & PENTON.

Common Prayer.

THE prettiest assortment in the city, in the newest styl of binding, at very low prices.

CRUMP & WELSH

s24 &b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

October.

1,000 COPIES HARPERS' MONTHLY for October (price 20c.) just received by

CRUMP & WELSH,

s24 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Sectional Maps

OF IOWA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, WISCONSIN, and Missouri (1857) for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH,

s24 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Supplies.

A FULL supply of Robertson's Charles Fifth, Smith's Greece, Warren's Physical Geography, Loomis's Trigonometry and Logarithms, and Pasquelle's Manual of French Conversation received by express this day.

CRUMP & WELSH,

s21 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Fine Carpeting, Rich Curtain Materials, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c.

C. DUVALL & CO.,

Main street, between Second and Third.

WE have now in store and call the attention of citizens and strangers visiting the city to our large and varied assortment of Carpets, Curtain Materials, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., embracing—

Rich Royal Wilton Carpets;
Rich printed Velvet do;
Rich do Brussels do;
Rich do Tapestry Carpets;
Brussels and Tapestry Stair do;
Super 3-ply do, rich patterns;
Super 2-ply do, " "
Common all wool do;
Cotton and cotton chain do;
5-8, 3-4, and 4-4 Stair Venetian Carpets;
Chenille, Tufted, and Brussels Rugs;
Brocatelles; Satin de Laines;
Worsted and Cotton Damasks;
Lace Curtains;
Muslin do, &c. C. DUVALL & CO.,

s21 j&b 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

Scientific American.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this valuable publication for the current year will be received until the 1st of January at the low price of $1 40 per annum.

CRUMP & WELSH,

s21 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

OWEN & WOOD,

DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to their large fall stock of Men's, Boys', and Youths' thick Kip and Calf Boots and Shoes; Ladies', Misses', and children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of every variety, which we have made expressly for us by the best manufacturers. With our facilities, we are enabled to offer better goods at less prices than those who buy their stock in this market. Persons buying Boots and Shoes for fall are requested to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

OWEN & WOOD,

s19 &b 495 Market st., above Third.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS—Country and City merchants are reminded that we have in store and are daily receiving a large and varied assortment of Hats, Caps, and Furs for the fall trade, all of which we pledge ourselves to sell as low as they can be bought in the United States.

s19 j&b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

MOLESKIN, CASSIMERE, AND BEAVER DRESS HATS, of our own manufacture, ready for our sales this morning.

s19 j&b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

CAPS—A large and elegant assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps, new and beautiful patterns.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

s19 j&b 455 Main st.

Geology.

KEY TO THE GEOLOGY OF THE GLOBE, by Richard Owen, M. D., Prof. of Geology and Chemistry in the University of Nashville. Price $2. Just received by

CRUMP & WELSH,

s18 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

The Modern Whitfield.

A NEW and large supply of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon just received by

CRUMP & WELSH,

s18 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

October.

GODEY AND GRAHAM for October. Price 20c. Received by CRUMP & WELSH,

s18 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market

PORTFOLIOS.—From School to super-extra qualities, at very low prices.

s14 j&b CRUMP & WELSH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WE are receiving our fall and winter stock of Musical Instruments, such as—

Guitars and Violins;
Violoncellos and Banjos;
Drums and Tamborines;
Violin, Guitar, and Cello Strings;
Violin and Guitar Cases;
And Trimmings for all Instruments.

Brass Instruments of all descriptions. We pay very particular attention to this branch of trade.

Our assortment of Strings for all the various stringed instruments is full and complete, and of superior quality.

Country Dealers supplied at lowest Eastern rates.

D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers of Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Music, 539 Main st., between Second and Third streets,

s14 j&b opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

School Books! New Supplies!

QUACKENBOSS'S United States. $1.
Lossing's do $1.
Lossing's Primary do 50c.
Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar. $1.
Bolmar's Levizac do $1.
Chouquet's Young Ladies' Guide to French Composition. 75c.
Moliere's Comedies, &c. 65c.
Kuhner's Greek Grammar. $1 50.
Kuhner's Elementary do. $1 25.
Brook's Ovid. $2 25.
Jacob's Latin Reader. 75c.
Thatcher's Cicero De Officiis. $1.
Spencer's Latin Prose Composition. $1.
Mayhew's Book-Keeping, with account books to accompany same.
And almost every other book used in the school-room.

CRUMP & WELSH,

s14 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

FRANGIPANNI, THE ETERNAL PERFUME—This new and delightful perfume for sale by

s11 j&b W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

FOR FALL SALES—1857.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 FOURTH STREET, is now in receipt of a large stock of Fancy Goods, Baskets, and Toys, to which he respectfully asks the attention of strangers and citizens. s11 j&b

FANCY BASKETS—A splendid assortment of Fancy Baskets, embracing the celebrated Berlin Reticule and Sailor, Flower, Card, and Work Baskets for sale at low rates by [s11 j&b] W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

MECHANICAL TOYS — Locomotives, Steamboats, Horse and Buggy, Circus (2, 3, and 4 horses), and many other new styles Toys never before brought to this market. Call and see them at

s11 j&b W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at

JAS. I. LEMON & CO.'S,

s10 j&b Main st., bet. Second and Third.

SILVER PITCHERS AND GOBLETS TO match at

JAS. I. LEMON & CO.'S,

s10 j&b Main st., bet. Second and Third.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF THE LATEST STYLES—We have been receiving some beautiful goods. JAS. I. LEMON & CO.,

s10 j&b Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Le Bon Ton.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.—This Excelsior book of Fashions for September is received by the agents at 84 Fourth street.

s9 j&b CRUMP & WELSH.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—The tradesmen, especially of New York and Boston, are advertising low prices for their goods, preferring to take the loss on the sale of their stock rather than submit to enormous interest, which is, after all, only a temporary expedient. The traders in Louisville are, some of them, doing the same; but they do not enough of them take the means to make their policy effectual, by making it known through the public papers. There never was a time when judicious advertising by those who really mean to sell at low prices would tell better than now. Amidst all the panic and stagnation of trade, the purchases for the daily wants of the people must go on, and the rich are tempted by low prices to buy the luxuries that they pass by when only offered at the usual prices. The business men of Boston and New York understand these things. Why should not the merchants of Louisville be as apt in trade?

[From this morning's Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.

Exchange on London 90@95, and on New York 2 to 3 discount. Money matters unsettled. It is impossible to report definitely anything, as rumors conflict. The streets are gloomy, and the newspapers are silent.

NEW YORK Oct. 23.

Money market more stringent to-day. The sales range from 2 to 3 per cent. for prime paper. The whole amount of sterling bills returned from London protested is £70,000, including the £20,000 drawn by the Bank of Pennsylvania on Geo. Peabody.

Lord, Warren, & Co., dry goods, have suspended.

At the second board to day there was a further decline of stocks.

The Metropolitan Bank is said to have discounted to-day all the paper offered. As a general thing, however, money was as tight as at any time during the week.

It is stated by the Express, on the authority of private advices, that the underwriters had declined to insure any more specie on board the steamer Persia. It is also stated that the Persia and the steamer sailing on the 24th of October would have on board one million pounds sterling. The same authority states that the Bank of England has notified the bill brokers that they should discount nothing hauing over 30 days to run.

Robert Hallett & Co., bankers of this city have suspended. The failure will not affect the bank of James Robb & Co., of New Orleans.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.

A circular signed by many of our leading merchants has been published, endorsing the good standing of the New England banks. The circular has been called out by the difficulty of passing Massachusetts money in the West.

The Democrats, at a meeting held this evening, passed resolutions laying the blame of the financial revulsion on the banks, and condemned paper currency altogether. The resolutions advocate the gradual abolition of all bills under ten dollars.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23, P. M.

The money market is unchanged. The banking houses are discounting very little, and the rates are nominal. Sixty day drafts on New Orleans, when well secured, are selling at 3 per cent. discount, and on New York at interest off, with a moderate demand from the merchants. Exchange continues scarce and irregular.

OSWEGO, Oct. 23.

It is rumored that the Luther Wright Bank will go out of existence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

According to the treasurer's statements, by returns received to the 19th instant, the amount in the different depositories is over $13,500,000. The amount subject to draft is $10,632,555. The amount of receipts for the week ending on that day was only $443,380.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.

A correspondent of the Republican mentions having recently seen Capt. Van Slick, confidential agent of the government at Palmetto, Kansas, returning from Salt Lake. He reports that the Mormons refuse to allow the United States troops to enter the city. Brigham Young publicly declares that he will burn the prairies, and thus deprive the animals of the expedition of subsistence, and that he will burn his own city, if necessary, before he will submit to the demands of the government.

The forts along the route are represented to be in bad repair. They do not afford sufficient protection for the troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Lieut. Alexander, commanding the 10th regiment, says, that the march across the prairie country, from Fort Leavenworth to the Platte river, was within the time allowed by Gen. Harney's orders, and was perhaps the most exempt from loss and accident ever known. No serious sickuess has prevailed, though a few cases of bilious fever, produced by the great alterations of the temperature, and the miasma of the Platte bottom have occurred. He confidently expresses the belief that, unless some unforeseen accident occurs, his regiment will reach Utah in a condition of perfect efficiency and discipline.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.

Returns from 56 counties of Iowa give a Republican majority of 2,600 and over. The Republicans have also carried both branches of the Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.

At 7 o'clock this evening the sugar refinery of Kilbreath, McKenzie, & Co. was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, 80,000; fully insured.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23.

A fire at the penitentiary commenced in the shops at the north end of the yard, at 7½ o'clock, this evening, and has already destroyed all the shops in that portion of the yard. The steam engine and four others were promptly on the ground, but not before the flames had attained such headway that it was feared the main building would also be destroyed. The city was illuminated by the flames.—Thousands of spectators were attracted to view the destructive scene. It was doubtless the work of an incendiary. Loss of stock computed at from 25 to $30,000, not including the damage of the buildings. By strenuous exertions the flames were confined to the shops at the north end of the yard, which are totally destroyed.

CHICAGO, October 23.

The propellor Reindeer, running between this city and Montreal, went to pieces at Point Ausable, on Monday. All hands, except two, were lost.

SARATOGA, October 23.

Mrs. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, died here this forenoon, after a lingering illness.

BUFFALO, October 23.

A shock of an earthquake was felt here, at Forestville, and at Dayton in this State, this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.

Sailed for New Orleans from Hamburg, Cornelia Ironsides; from Liverpool, Suffolk, Newport, Zenobia; from Havre, John McKenzie and Clyde. No arrivals.

MEMPHIS, October 23.

The Eagle and Enquirer office was set on fire last night, but was extinguished without much damage.

NORFOLK, October 23.

The Norwegian bark Ellen sails to-day. She was fitted out and repaired at the expense of her owners entirely. Capt. Johnson has not received one dollar of the subscriptious raised at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

MARRIED

On Tuesday, October 20th, by the Rev. D. N. Porter, of Eminence, Ky., MR. JOHN SHUCK, of Pleasuresville, Ky., aged sixty-five years, to MRS. BERRY, of Eminence, Ky., aged sixty years.

On Wednesday, October 21st., by the Rev. R. C. Rice, MR. E. B. POLLARD to MISS PALMER FERQUA, all of Eminence, Ky.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy the above.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1857.

Present—E. D. Weatherford, President, and all the members except Alderman Burton.

A message was read from the Mayor, informing the Council that the parties who have instituted suits against the city for damages claimed by reason of ditching Madison street, between Preston and Jackson, have failed to recover such damage, and transmitting a statement relative to the same from the City Attorney, which were referred to the Revision and Street Committees of the Eastern District.

A claim of $4 95 in favor of James Deally, for hardware, was referred to Finance Committee.

Also, a claim of John N. Collins for $192 96 for coal was referred to Committee on Finance.

An ordinance from the Common Council, for the investment of the surplus money of the sinking fund, was read first time. On motion, the rules were suspended and same was passed.

A resolution from same, proposing a committee of one from this Board and two from the Common Council to settle the annual accounts between the city and county, was read and adopted, and Alderman Crawford appointed from this Board.

The petition of David Dirck for a tavern on Market street, between Brook and Floyd, was referred to Committee on Taverns and Coffee-Houses.

The following veto message was read from the Mayor, to-wit:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1857.

To the Board of Common Council:

The foregoing proposed ordinance originated in your board. I withhold my signature from it, and return it with my objections to its passage:

1st. The charter, article 6, section 3, parts 1 and 2, calls hucksters "*retail merchants,*" and demands of them a license as such of not more than $100. As "retail merchants" they are graded for license by ordinance approved August 6th, 1852. No merchant, retail or wholesale, resident of the city, can buy or sell articles of marketing, in or out of market, either with or without a license. They must find their own business places and pay license also.

Market people have the stalls furnished to them at a rent and pay the city no license. The charter, article 7, section 16, as to markets, says: The General Council shall pass ordinances defining and providing for the punishment of the *offenses* of forestalling, regrating, and engrossing in the city limits, and the Council did so by ordinance No. 275. To approve this proposed ordinance will be to violate the charter, repeal ordinance No. 275, and license "*offenses*" denounced by the charter. This I am persuaded the Council did not intend to do, and will not do by this or any other proposed ordinance. In a paper addressed to the market masters, license inspector, chief of police, and others, published under date August 25th, 1857, I demonstrated that hucksters and other town people dealing in marketing, either with or without a license, are in fact and in law forestallers, regraters, and engrossers. I attach hereto a copy of that publication, and ask attention to the clauses of the charter and ordinances therein cited and relied upon in support of my objections to this ordinance. Respectfully,

W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1857.

To the Market Masters, License Inspector, Chief of Police, and to all whom it may concern:

It is proper, for the general information of the people in and out of market, as well as for a guide to the duty of officers, and to secure the rights of dealers in market, to declare that hucksters are not only not allowed in, but are actually forbidden from, the markets, both by the charter and ordinances of the city. It is true that by art. 6 hucksters may be licensed as follows:

Sec. 3. Said Council shall have power to license and tax, and to provide, by ordinance, for licensing and taxing—

First. Any retail grocer, confectioner, victualer, hawker, huckster, peddler, or other retailer of any goods, wares, merchandise, provisions, or other articles, not selling malt, spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, at not more than one hundred dollars each.

Second. Any other merchant, dealer, or trader in coal, wood, lumber, clothing, drugs, medicines, goods, wares, merchandise, or provisions at not more than one hundred and fifty dollars each. And said Council shall have power, by ordinances, with adequate penalty, to enforce the taking the licenses authorized to be granted by this charter; but the goods and other articles in trade, of the persons procuring such license, shall not, in the same year, be subject to the *ad valorem* tax hereinbefore authorized.

It is clear that the charter constitutes them retail dealers, and puts them on the footing of retail grocers and others not selling marketing; and on the footing of merchants selling goods, wares, merchandise, &c., who may be licensed at $100; and, if compelled to take a license as merchant retailers, they are exempt from ad valorem for the same year. To effectuate this section, the only clause of the charter in which hucksters are mentioned, the General Council copied part of the first of this third section, and graded the price of a license for the persons named in it without any distinction whatever of hucksters from the rest, and it has been in contravention of the charter and this ordinance that hucksters and retail dry goods people have foisted themselves in the markets of the city. The ordinance is as follows:

An ordinance prescribing the price of license to retail grocers, confectioners, victualers, hawkers, hucksters, peddlers, or other retailers of goods, wares, merchandise, provisions, or other articles, not selling malt, spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors by retail, or engaged in selling exclusively articles manufactured by themselves.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the persons named in the title to this ordinance shall be divided into eight classes, and the price of a license for the first class shall be $80, of the second class $65, of the third class $50, of the fourth class $30, of the fifth class $20, of the sixth class $15, of the seventh class $10, of the eighth class $5; and any person who shall do or carry on any business within the city of Louisville by this ordinance licensed without having first procured a license therefor shall be fined in a sum not less than $10 nor more than $20 for each day they shall rarry on business without license.

BEN. W. POLLARD, P. B. C. C., p. t.

JOHN V. VARNUM, C. B. C. C.

WM. RIDDLE, P. B. A.

O. H. STRATTAN, C. B. A.

JAS. S. SPEED, Mayor.

Approved Aug. 6, 1852.

Persons doing business in the markets are not licensed persons; the stalls in the markets are rented to resident butchers, and places are allowed to country people supplying the market with vegetables and other things from the country. No license can qualify the townspeople for doing business in the market-houses or the spaces thereof. Great injustice is done by small dealers in the markets, called hucksters, hawkers, and peddlers, by whom articles of marketing are enhanced in price upon those who rely upon the markets for supplies of daily food. Public attention is turned to this evil, and law, propriety, and necessity are imperative that the practice shall forthwith cease.

The power to establish markets in the city and to regulate them is given in the 7th article, 15th section of the charter, and the power to punish forestalling, regrating, and engrossing within the *city limits* is given by the 16th section of that article. The General Council has by ordinance exercised the power of the 16th section as follows:

No. 275.

An ordinance as to forestalling, regrating, and engrossing.

Forestalling is the buying or offering to buy any article of marketing coming to market.

Regrating is the buying any article of marketing, with a view to its being re-sold in market, or the selling of any such article bought in a market of the city or on its way to market.

Engrossing is the buying or otherwise getting the control of quantities of marketing with a view to enhance the price thereof in the market; and any person who shall forestall, regrate, or engross any article of marketing in this city, or to be concerned therein as buyer or seller, or interested in such purchase or sale, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars; and ordinance No. 181 be and the same is hereby repealed.

This ordinance cuts up all peculation in or about the markets of every kind and nullifies the idea that any license, real or pretended, can fasten any huckster or other retail dealer, or city resident, upon the market. And I hereby give in charge to the Marketmaster, License Inspector, and Chief of Police, the execution of this ordinance and suppression of huckstering in market as obnoxious to it. Hucksters in fact and in law, as to the markets and marketable articles, are forestallers, regraters, and engrossers, and must be dealt with as such.

W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

Whereupon the question was taken shall the ordinance pass, the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?

And the same was passed on the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Hall, Duvall, Kalfus, Rousseau, Crawford, and Howard—6.

Nays—Mr. President Weatherford—1.

Alderman Crawford from the Finance Committee by leave reported against a memorial from Breeden & Garnett asking a deduction of $390 from their tax bill for the present year, which was concurred in.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Hooe & Luckett $6 80 for spittoons.

Cooper Settle $516 91 for public printing.

Louisville Marine Hospital $554 66 to defray expenses during the month of September, 1857.

Ormsby, Blair, & Co. $3 25 for hardware.

C. Duvall & Co. $215 10 for carpeting, &c.

Ald. Rousseau, by leave, introduced a resolution allowing Phil. Davit to remove his bear house from Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson to Preston street, between Jefferson and Green, which was adopted.

Ald. Weatherford, from Street Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade Rose Lane street from Preston or Arthur street to Hancock street, which was read, rule, suspended and passed. Yeas 6, nays none.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported a resolution approving the apportionment for grading, paving, and curbing Snead street, from Washington to Water street, J. M. Brawner contractor, which was adopted.

Ald. Weatherford, from Hospital Committee, reported a resolution granting auction license to J. L. Chapin, which was adopted.

Ald. Weatherford, from Sinking Fund Committee, reported a statement of the receipts and disbursements for account of the sinking fund from the 10th March to 10th Sept., 1857, which was received and ordered to be recorded.

Ald. Duvall, from Work House Committee, submitted the annual report from the late superintendent of the work house, showing $9,792 98 expenses, $8,309 59 receipts, 604 committals (461 males and 143 females), admissions to poor house 99 (33 males and 66 females), admissions to the pest house 27 (males 17, females 10), deaths 10, which was received and filed, and ordered to be recorded.

Alderman Weatherford, from Committee on Sinking Fund reported a resolution from the Common Council, requesting the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to report the probable available funds which will be on hand on the 10th of March next, also a statement from the City Treasurer, in answer to said resolution, which was ordered to be filed and recorded.

Alderman Howard, from Street Committee Western District, reported a resolution approving the apportionment for grading, paving, and curbing Magazine street, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street, John G. Lyon contractor, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, from same, reported a resolution, approving the apportionment for grading and paving the sidewalks on the south side of Main street from Twelfth to Thirteenth street, B. Miller contractor, which was adopted.

On motion of Alderman Howard, a resolution was adopted authorizing the sexton of the western cemetery to repair the roof of the sexton's house, at a cost not exceeding $9.

Alderman Hall, from Committee on Taverns and Coffee-houses, reported a resolution granting coffee-house license to Ben. Fraud, on Third street, between Main and Water streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, by leave, introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to execute the note of the city to J. W. Davis, assignee of H. H. Higdon, at 120 days, for $2,000, on account of bowldering Portland avenue, which was adopted.

Resolutions from the Common Council, allowing John Keegan $125 60 for making a ditch in Seventeenth street, also approving the apportionment for digging and walling a well at the corner of Eighteenth and Broadway streets, W. R. Gray contractor; also allowing John Keegan $1,643 for repairs at the intersection of Tenth and Broadway streets; were severally read and referred to the Street Committee of the Western district.

Resolutions from same allowing Prentice, Henderson, & Osborne $196 90 for public printing, and allowing G. P. Doern $170 30 for the same, were severally referred to the Committee on Finance.

A report from the City Engineer, in reference to certain repairs which the contractors have failed to make on Portland avenue, was read and referred to the Street Committee of the Western district.

A resolution from the Common Council, authorising the Mayor to execute to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the note of the city for whatever balance may be found due by the city to the Sinking Fund, was read and concurred in.

An ordinance from the Common Council, to dig and wall a well at the corner of Thirteenth and Magazine streets, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western district.

An ordinance from the Common Council fixing the salaries of the city officers for the year ending March 10th, 1858, was read and referred to the Committee on Revision.

A resolution from the same, approving the apportionment for digging and walling a well at the corner of Sixth and Lexington streets, E. P. Rousseau contractor, was adopted.

A resolution from same, authorising an election to be held on the first Saturday in December next to take the sense of the qualified voters of Louisville upon an amendment to the city charter relative to the collection of city taxes so as to give entire control of taxes to the Council, was referred to the Revision Committee.

On motion, the bond of Theodore Muhling as an auctioneer was approved.

A resolution from the Common Council authorising the Mayor to purchase a sufficient quantity of coal to supply the public institutions for the ensuing winter was read and adopted.

An ordinance from same regulating the collection of city taxes for the year ending March 10, 1857, prescribing the duties of collectors and fixing their compensation, was read and referred to the Revision Committee.

And thereupon Alderman Kalfus reported against the passage thereof, which was concurred in and the ordinance accordingly rejected.

On motion, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday, 29th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

And thereupon the board adjourned.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1857.

Present—Andrew Monroe, President, and all the members except Mr. Pope.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The Mayor submitted the bond of Theodore Muhling as auctioneer, which was confirmed and approved.

The Mayor submitted a claim of $120 in favor of W. H. Stokes for suction furnished Relief Fire Co., which was referred to the Committee on Fire Dement.

A report from the sexton of the Western cemetery from the 1st to the 16th of Oct., 1857, was read and filed.

The city engineer submitted an apportionment for the grading, paving, and curbing of the alley running from Shelby to Campbell, between Jefferson and Green streets, Chas Obst, assignee of E. Brewer, contractor, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The city engineer submitted an apportionment for the grading, paving, and curbing of Fifth st., from South Curran to North York. H. Hustetter contractor, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The city engineer submitted an apportionment for the grading, paving, and curbing of Fifth st., from the angle north to a point nine feet south of York st., H. Hustetter contractor, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The city engineer submitted a grade profile of the north alley running from West to Eleventh street, between Grayson and Walnut, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

Mr. Overall presented a claim of $10 in favor of J. H. Detchen, for cement, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The bond of M. J. Holmes as keeper of the workhouse was presented from the Board of Aldermen, and, on motion, the same was confirmed and approved.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen approving the engineer's apportionment of the grading, bowldering, and curbing on High st., from Seventeenth to Bridge, B. McAtee contractor, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing $958 64 to pay expenses of the workhouse for the month of September, 1857, was referred to the Committee on Workhouse.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the street inspector to repair Third street, from Market to Green, in the same manner that Fourth street, from Green to Market, is repaired, was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Mayor to execute the note of the city to B. McAtee for the sum of $2293 97, at 60 days without interest, in payment of previous allowances for bowldering on High street, was referred to the Finance Committee with leave to report; when—

Mr. Lyons from said committee reported in favor of the passage of same, which report was concurred in, and the same was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Louisa White $6, for burying paupers, was referred to Revision Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Constance Greget to transfer his beer house license to A. W. Schwing; also a resolution allowing Frederick Fox to transfer his beer house license to Hugo Schnable, and a resolution from same allowing Jacob Peters to transfer his beer house license to John Schnottlan, were severally referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Street Inspector of the Western District to improve the wharf at the foot of Falton street, in Portland, so as to secure the bank from washing, at a cost not exceeeding $300, the work to be done under the supervision of the Committee on Streets, which was referred to a select committee of Messrs. Pope and Huston.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Holborn & Gay $1000 on their contract for building Broadway bridge, was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Street hands, Western District, $354 08 expenses from 1st to 15th of October, 1857.

Street hands, Eastern District, $168 75 expenses from 1st to 15th of October, 1857.

John Keegan, $16 75 for repairing intersection Tenth and Broadway streets.

John Keegan, $125 60 for ditch and bridge at Seventeenth street.

C. Duvall & Co., $215 10 for carpeting, &c., furnished city.

Ormsby, Blair, & Co., $3 25 for iron furnished workhouse in 1856.

Prentice, Henderson, & Osborne, $196 90 for printing from July 1st to October 1st.

Geo. P. Doern, 170 30 for public printing from July 1st to Oct 1st, 1857.

Hooe & Luckett, $6 80 for spittoons to city.

Mr. Lyons, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor to execute to B. McAtee the note of the city for $2,293 97 at sixty days, without interest, for bowldering on Portland avenue, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe, and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Huston, Lyons, Monsarrat, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Sargent, and Semple—12.

Nays—Messrs. Kendall, Gilliss, and Weaver—3.

Mr. Lyons, from the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance fixing the salaries of the city officers for the year ending March 10, 1858, which was read once, and the second reading being dispensed with,

Mr. Monsarrat moved to amend the same by striking out $600, and inserting $700, as the salary of the Superintendent of the Almshouse, which amendment was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe, and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Monsarrat, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Sargent, and Semple—13.

Nays—Messrs. Gilliss and Weaver—2.

When Mr. Gilliss moved to amend the same by striking out $700, and inserting $1,000, as salary of Street Inspector, W. D., which amendment was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Gilliss, Pollard, and Sargent—4.

Nays—President Monroe, and Messrs. Caswell, Craig, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Monsarrat, Newman, Overall, Semple, and Weaver—11.

When said ordinance passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Kendall, Lyons, Monsarrat, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Sargent, and Weaver—9.

Nays—President Monroe and Messrs. Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, and Semple—6.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee, W. D., reported a resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment for digging and walling a well, corner of Sixth and Lexington streets, E. P. Rousseau contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee, W. D., reported a resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment for the digging and walling of a well, corner of Eighteenth and Broadway streets, W. R. Gray contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee, W. D., was discharged from the further consideration of a communication from the Engineer in regard to repairs on Portland avenue.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee, W. D., was discharged from the further consideration of a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the gutters on west side of Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

Mr. Weaver, on leave, reported an ordinance to dig and wall a well, corner of Thirteenth and Magazine streets, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

Mr. Gilliss, on leave, presented an ordinance regulating the collection of city taxes for the year ending March 9th, 1858, prescribing the duties of collectors, and fixing their salaries, which was referred to a Special Committee of Messrs. Gilliss, Weaver, and Lyons, with leave to report at the present session, when

Mr. Gilliss, from said Committee, after investigation, presented the following report:

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

The special committee to whom was referred "an ordinance regulating the collection of city taxes for the year ending March 9, 1858, prescribing the duties of collectors and fixing their compensation," have examined said ordinance and report it to be the same under which the collectors are now working, with the exception of the 6th section, which is stricken out. This section in the original ordinance requires the collectors to take nothing but bankable money in payment of taxes. The substitute proposed therefor authorizes the notes of all solvent banks to be received in such an amount as the Treasurer can use at par. The committee consider this change in the ordinance an important one. It is one which has been adopted by most of the banks throughout the country as a temporary relief measure during the present financial embarrassment. It will tend to advance the value of currency by making a market therefor; it will afford assistance to many of our creditors who are anxious to take such funds in payment of their dues; it will bring to the treasury a large amount of money from those who are ready to pay their taxes; but, under existing circumstances, they dare not part with bankable funds. The city cannot lose in this movement. The whole matter is placed in the control of the Treasurer. He is to direct the amount of currency to be taken, which is not to exceed his immediate wants for that character of money. But suppose, in the adoption of this measure, the city should sink a small amount, 'tis far better that she should make the sacrifice than to demand specie funds of her taxpayers in a crisis like the present. For the considerations herein given, the committee recommend the adoption of the ordinance.

JOS. A. GILLISS, Chairman,

W. T. WEAVER.

The question being taken upon the passage of the ordinance, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Sargent, Semple, and Weaver—12.

Nays—President Monroe and Messrs. Lyons and Monsarrat—3.

Mr. Pollard, from the Committee on Public Works, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Mayor to contract with Geo. Meadows for reroofing market-house No. 5, which was adopted.

Mr. Caswell presented a petition from the property-holders on Fulton and Water streets, in Portland, asking the Council to reconsider their action allowing the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company to change the route of said road, which was read and referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

Mr. Caswell moved a reconsideration of the vote by which a resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Council allowing the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company to change the route of said road, which motion carried.

Mr. Monsarrat, from a special committee appointed to investigate and report to the Council the condition and management of the Hospital, reported that the Superintendent, Dr. Hundley, and other officers, in the discharge of their respective duties, were faithful, efficient, and economical, and recommend that no change be made in its present management, which report was concurred in and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Caswell, on leave, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor to purchase a sufficient quantity of coal for the public institutions of the city for the coming winter, which was adopted.

Mr. Huston introduced a resolution, authorising the Engineer to alter the grade map of the streets below the Marine Hospital, running from the Avenue to High street, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western district.

Mr. Weaver introduced a resolution, directing the Mayor to cause a poll to be opened in each ward of the city upon an amendment to the Charter relative to the collection of city taxes, which amendment will give to the Council the entire control over the subject of taxes, which was adopted.

Mr. Monroe reported a resolution requesting the Mayor to transmit to the Legislature of Kentucky the amendments to the Charter proposed and voted on at the April election, 1857, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe and Messrs. Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Monsarrat, Overall, Pollard, Sargent, Semple, and Weaver—11.

Nays—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, and Craig—3.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorising the Mayor to execute the note of the city to J. W. Davis, assignee of H. H. Higden, for $2,000, at 120 days, being for bowldering on Portland avenue, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing J. L. Chapin an auction license, was referred to a special committee of Messrs. Monsarrat, Baird, and Caswell.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing the Sexton of the Western Cemetery to cover his house with shingles at a cost of $8, was adopted.

A veto message from his Honor the Mayor, returning with his objections to its passage an ordinance granting license to hucksters, was presented from the Board of Aldermen; and the same being read, and the question taken upon the passage of the ordinance, the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, said ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Lyons, Monsarrat, Newman, Pollard, Sargent, Semple, and Weaver—11.

Nays—Messrs. Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, and Overall—4.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing C. Settle $516 91 for job printing, was referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, approving the Engineer's apportionment of the grading, paving, and curbing of the sidewalks on the south side of Main street from Twelfth to Fifteenth, B. Miller contractor, was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, approving the Engineer's apportionment for grading, paving, and curbing Magazine street from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street, John G. Lyon contractor, was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, granting a coffee-house license to Benj. Fraud, on Third, between Main and Water streets, was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western district.

The annual report of James W. Hill, Superintendent of the Workhouse, was presented from the Board of Aldermen and referred to the Committee on the Workhouse.

Mr. Gilliss introduced a resolution directing the street inspector to repair the gutters on Green street from Centre to Sixth, which was referred to Street Committee of Western District.

Mr. Huston introduced a resolution directing the street inspector to repair the lower end of Market street and to fill the pond with dirt, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilliss introduced a resolution requesting the Board of Aldermen to appoint a committee of two to meet a similar committee from this board to consider the currency ordinance, which was adopted, and Messrs. Gilliss and Lyons were appointed said committee.

A resolution to adjourn to meet again on Thursday evening, Oct. 29, 1857, at 7 o'clock, was adopted, when the board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

BANK FAILURES.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

In your article on the discounts of the banks in this morning's (Tuesday) paper you say "the discounts are all simply in *renewals.*" Being satisfied that you would not knowingly propagate an error, I take this method to say to you that I know from personal knowledge that the Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, and Northern Bank of Kentucky have been and are yet assisting both the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city *by other discounts than mere renewals,* and am fully persuaded, from the sentiments expressed to me by several of the Directors, and these were not mere empty words but followed up by deeds, that they are fully aware of the great responsibility resting upon them. They are not unmindful of the fact that, if the manufacturer has to discharge his hands, a large amount of distress and inevitable suffering is thereby entailed upon the community, besides which the manufacturer would then be altogether prevented from producing that which would realise to him the money with which to pay his debts, and thus it would more or less affect the banks; hence they deem it a duty which they owe to the community as well as to themselves to afford all possible assistance. Some of our business men seem to think a suspension of specie payment by the banks would afford relief. For the fallacy of this I need but point you to New York and Pennsylvania. What relief has been afforded there since the bank suspension?

In my humble opinion, a voluntary suspension by our banks would avail us nothing. Their suspension, to be of service to the community at large, *ought to be authorized by the Legislature,* and it seems to me that a request to the Governor for an extra session of the Legislature, with the view of obtaining authority to suspend, should emanate from the people and not from the banks. As law-abiding and honest men, we ought to scorn the idea of a violation by the banks of their charters, and then require them to appear as supplicants before the Legislature and accept such terms as that body may dictate.

Again, in our anxiety for our own welfare, let us not forget the fact that the banks, whilst taking care of the interest of the community, are also bound to take care of that of their stockholders.

MANUFACTURER.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 23.

ARRIVALS.

Telegraph No. 3, Cin.	Umpire No. 3, Owensboro.
Metropolis, Pitts.	Henry Fitzhugh, Cin.
Geo. Albree, Pitts.	

DEPARTURES.

Telegraph No. 3, Cin.	Geo. Albree, St. Louis.
Martha Putnam, St. Louis.	Umpire No. 3, Owensboro.
Metropolis, St. Louis.	Henry Fitzhugh, Memphis.

RECEIPTS.

Per Metropolis from Pittsburg—50 bbls copperas, Wilder; 30 do do, Davis & Speed; 20 do do, Nock, W & Co; 22 bbls ale, Lupe & Evans.

Per Telegraph No. 3 from Cincinnati—4 casks linseed oil Waters; 3 cider mills, Bashaw & Bondurant; 2 bbls wine, Smith & Winchester; 44 kegs r r spikes, L & N R R; 4 boxes tin, Tracy & Rudy; 100 bbls whisky, Smith; 1 do do, Sherly, Bell & Co; 5 straw-cutters, Hobbs; 5 cases oysters, McLaughlin; 7 bbls wine, Levy, Bloom & Co; 10 bales hops, B Smith; 1 cask liquor, Owen; 62 bbls whisky, Chenoweth & Co; 8 bales hops, Ambrister; 24 pkgs furniture, Frick; 10 bdls hoops, Deatherage; 2 kegs butter, Oldham; 50 bbls whisky, Nock, W & Co; 20 do do, Welby; 6 bales tobacco, Morris, Thomas & Co; 10 casks oil, Waters; 3 bbls fish, Sowders; 82 hides, Taylor.

Per Emma Dean from Carrollton—42 bbls flour, Morrison; 25 fat hogs, Chilton; 25 bdls bags, Brandeis & Crawford 82 bbls whisky, Root; 16 bdls, 73 pkgs cordage, reshipment; 12 doz chairs, Henry; 71 bales hay, Collins; 260 lard kegs, Duffield; 47 bbls apples, 11 bales straw, Clifford; 5 bureaus, Wharton & Bennett; 31 casks beer, Pfalzgraf; 15 bbls apples Kirkpatrick; 18 pkgs skins, order.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by [illegible] C. HAGAN & CO.